

10/563,762

## EAST Search History

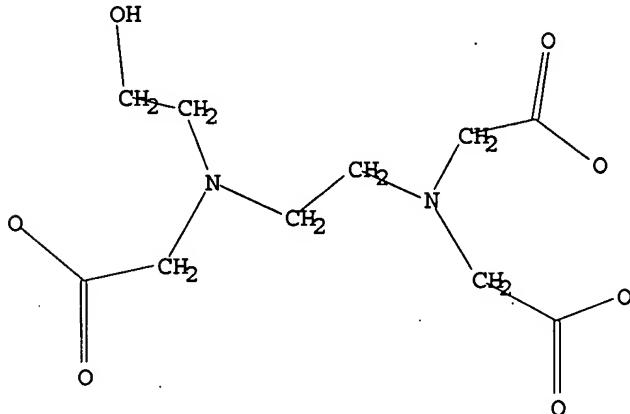
Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	516	(556/148).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2006/12/03 19:15
L2	279	(562/565).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2006/12/03 20:14
L3	88	(252/182.11).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2006/12/03 20:17
L4	87	container adj comprising adj compound	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2006/12/03 20:17

10/563,762

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:23:26 ON 03 DEC 2006)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:24:22 ON 03 DEC 2006  
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d 11  
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS  
L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s 11  
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 17:24:55 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 483 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 483 ITERATIONS 2 ANSWERS  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
BATCH \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 8342 TO 10978  
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 2 TO 124

L2 2 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s 11 full  
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 17:25:00 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 9727 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 9727 ITERATIONS 59 ANSWERS  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L3 59 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> fil caplus  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL  
FULL ESTIMATED COST ENTRY SESSION  
166.94 167.36

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:25:04 ON 03 DEC 2006  
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.  
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 3 Dec 2006 VOL 145 ISS 24  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 Dec 2006 (20061201/ED)

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=> s 13

L4 1829 L3

=> s 14 and py<2003

22829891 PY<2003

L5 1595 L4 AND PY<2003

=> s 15 and sodium salt

1074132 SODIUM

781755 SALT

60102 SODIUM SALT

(SODIUM(W)SALT)

L6 90 L5 AND SODIUM SALT

=> s 16 and aqueous solution

175603 AQUEOUS

262443 SOLUTION

30993 AQUEOUS SOLUTION

(AQUEOUS(W) SOLUTION)

L7 0 L6 AND AQUEOUS SOLUTION

=> d 16 1-90 bib abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2003:722135 CAPLUS

DN 140:189698

TI Preparation of nano-sized fluoride-based upconversion fluorescent material

IN Yi, Guangshun; Sun, Baoquan; Chen, Depu; Zhou, Yuxiang; Cheng, Jing

PA Tsinghua Univ., Peop. Rep. China; Beijing Boao Biochip Co., Ltd.

SO Faming Zhuanli Shengqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 10 pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV

DT Patent

LA Chinese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CN 1376759	A	20021030	CN 2002-116679	20020415 <-
	WO 2003087259	A1	20031023	WO 2003-CN268	20030415
<p>W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,</p>					

FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,  
 BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
 AU 2003223830 A1 20031027 AU 2003-223830 20030415  
 EP 1495088 A1 20050112 EP 2003-720096 20030415  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK  
 JP 2005526883 T2 20050908 JP 2003-584204 20030415  
 US 2006003466 A1 20060105 US 2005-511363 20050603  
 PRAI CN 2002-116679 A 20020415  
 WO 2003-CN268 W 20030415  
 AB The title fluorescent material is prepared by the following steps of (1)  
 dissolving Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Yb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Tm<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Ho<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in HCl or  
 HNO<sub>3</sub>, evaporating to remove HNO<sub>3</sub> and HCl, adding water to obtain a solution;  
 (2)  
 adding amine acids (its salt) complexing agent; (3) adding water-soluble  
 fluoride to obtain a precipitate; (4) separating, and drying; and (5)  
 calcining at  
 300-450° for 1-10 h. The molar ratio of La (Y or Gd) : Yb : Er (Tm  
 or Ho) is 70-90:0-29:0.001-15. The complexing agent is selected from one  
 of EDTA, diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid,  
 hydroxyethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, 1,2-  
 diaminocyclohexanetetraacetic acid, glycol di-Et ether diamine tetraacetic  
 acid, triethyltetraamine hexaacetic acid (or theirs sodium  
 salt); and the fluoride from NaF, KF, NH<sub>4</sub>F and HF. The product  
 has particle size of 37-166 nm, and uniform particle size distribution.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:550700 CAPLUS  
 DN 137:279578  
 TI Reversible metallo-supramolecular block copolymer micelles containing a  
 soft core  
 AU Gohy, Jean-Francois; Lohmeijer, Bas G. G.; Schubert, Ulrich S.  
 CS Laboratory of Macromolecular and Organic Chemistry, Center for  
 Nanomaterials (cNM), Eindhoven University of Technology, Eindhoven, 5600  
 MB, Neth.  
 SO Macromolecular Rapid Communications (2002), 23(9), 555-560  
 CODEN: MRCOE3; ISSN: 1022-1336  
 PB Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB An amphiphilic metallo-supramol. poly(ethylene-co-butylene)-block-  
 poly(ethylene oxide) diblock copolymer containing a bis(2,2':6',2''-  
 terpyridine)ruthenium(II) complex as a supramol. connection between the  
 two constituting blocks was used to prepare stable aqueous micelles. The  
 micelles were characterized by dynamic light scattering and atomic force  
 microscopy. Individual micelles were observed together with aggregates of  
 micelles. Only the addition of a large excess of competitive ligand caused  
 the cleavage of the very stable ruthenium complex.

RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2002:184869 CAPLUS  
 DN 136:236684  
 TI Cosmetic and pharmaceutical compositions containing chelating and  
 sequestering agents  
 IN Fernandez-Kleinlein, Elena; Hauser, Matthias; Biehl, Petra; Von Stetten,  
 Otto  
 PA Johnson & Johnson G.m.b.H., Germany  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002019981	A2	20020314	WO 2001-EP10393	20010907 <--
WO 2002019981	A3	20030123		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2421512	AA	20020314	CA 2001-2421512	20010907 <--
AU 2002012219	A5	20020322	AU 2002-12219	20010907 <--
EP 1335700	A1	20030820	EP 2001-980358	20010907
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004508316	T2	20040318	JP 2002-524466	20010907
BR 2001013751	A	20040817	BR 2001-13751	20010907
US 2004052826	A1	20040318	US 2003-380083	20030911
PRAI EP 2000-203131	A	20000911		
EP 2000-203737	A	20001026		
WO 2001-EP10393	W	20010907		

OS MARPAT 136:236684

AB Pharmaceutical and cosmetic compns. comprise a chelating and a sequestering agent, and optionally containing further ingredients. The use of such compns. makes water more compatible with the skin and prevents or treats skin conditions such as eczema, irritation and skin dryness. Thus, a powder formulation contained NaHCO<sub>3</sub> 41.67, citric acid 52.38, sodium poly(aspartic acid) 1.19, iminodisuccinate 3.57, Tapioca starch 0.60, and perfume 0.60%.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2002:107900 CAPLUS

DN 136:153132

TI Bactericidal and non-bactericidal solutions for removing biofilms.

IN Barbeau, Jean; Gravel, Denis; Habi, Abdelkrim

PA Universite De Montreal, Can.

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 187,249, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2002016278	A1	20020207	US 2001-851802	20010509 <--
US 6762160	B2	20040713		
PRAI US 1998-187249	B2	19981106		

AB This invention relates to compns. for removing biofilms from contaminated surfaces. The compns. minimally comprise a detergent and a salt or a salt-forming acid. Preferably, the compns. comprise a detergent and a salt-forming acid, to provide salts and acids in equilibrium, in such a way that the biofilm is rapidly dismantled and removed in such an environment. The compns. may also comprise a bactericide, for destroying bacteria. Thus, a composition containing mandelic acid 1, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 5, EDTA 1, sodium dodecyl sulfate 1, and NaOH 10% removed and destroyed biofilms.

RE.CNT 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2002:84589 CAPLUS

DN 136:136657

TI Hard surface cleaner containing nonionic surfactants  
IN Kerobo, Charles O.; Holland, Richard J.; Welch, Michael C.; Gessner,  
Suzanne M.; Patterson, Sonia J.

PA BASF Corporation, USA

SO U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 345,212, abandoned.  
CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 6342474	B1	20020129	US 1999-466291	19991217 <--
CA 2312648	AA	20001230	CA 2000-2312648	20000628 <--

PRAI US 1999-345212 B2 19990630  
US 1999-466291 A 19991217

AB There is provided an aqueous hard surface cleaning composition comprising (a) a water soluble organic solvent; (b) a nonionic surfactant selected from the group

consisting of an alc. alkoxylate, an alc. block alkoxylate, a polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene block surfactant, and mixts. thereof; and (c) an effective amount up to about 5% of a cleaning auxiliary selected from the group consisting of methylglycine diacetic acid, hydroxyethyl ethylenediamine triacetic acid, diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid, nitrilotriacetic acid, salts thereof, and mixts. thereof; and (d) optionally, a thickening agent. The compns. are useful for cleaning hard surfaces with a min. of wiping and scrubbing.

RE.CNT 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2002:39596 CAPLUS

DN 136:87563

TI Cleaning composition and method for removing vehicle road-film

IN Levitt, Mark D.; Klos, Terry J.; Besse, Michael E.; Hei, Robert D.; Hoyt, Jerry D.; O'Connor, Cathleen; Man, Victor Fuk-pong

PA Ecolab, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 14 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 295,035.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 4

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 6339054	B1	20020115	US 1999-461861	19991215 <--
US 6350725	B1	20020226	US 1999-295035	19990420 <--
CA 2370531	AA	20001026	CA 2000-2370531	20000309 <--
WO 2000063331	A1	20001026	WO 2000-US6150	20000309 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
NZ 514669	A	20030829	NZ 2000-514669	20000309
AU 767504	B2	20031113	AU 2000-35207	20000309
US 6551974	B1	20030422	US 2000-602756	20000623
US 2002128169	A1	20020912	US 2001-999168	20011130 <--
US 6864220	B2	20050308		
US 2002173438	A1	20021121	US 2001-999173	20011130 <--
US 6602350	B2	20030805		
US 2003207781	A1	20031106	US 2003-389521	20030314

US 2005199272	A1	20050915	US 2005-75365	20050307
PRAI US 1999-295035	A2	19990420		
US 1999-461861	A	19991215		
WO 2000-US6150	W	20000309		
US 2000-602756	A1	20000623		
US 2001-999168	A3	20011130		

AB A concentrate (as a one-part or two part solution) and a ready-to-use or diluted

formulation for an aqueous vehicle cleaner can remove a wide range of different types of traffic film using either low pressure application, hand pressure application, water jet spray apparatus, clean-in-place systems or other manual or mech. washing systems, in single or multiple liquid application steps. The compns. may comprise, for example, one or more solns. that each or collectively contain or comprises: (a) at least one anionic surfactant; (b) at least one poly[oxyalkylene] ammonium cationic surfactant; and (c) an alkaline agent that may provide a pH (when the finished product is diluted to 0.5-5 wt% in water) of about 9-13. Optional addnl. ingredients may comprise at least one polycarboxylic acid chelating agent (preferably an aminocarboxylic acid chelating agent), at least one non-ionic or amphoteric surfactant, at least one hydrotrope, inorg. and/or organic acids and at least one silicate. Certain formulations have been found to be shelf stable as one-part concentrate or ready-to-use solns., even with significantly different properties amongst the components.

RE.CNT 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2002:35793 CAPLUS

DN 136:107220

TI Low-irritation skin cleansers and their application using nets

IN Mori, Toshiharu; Kono, Masato; Yamaguchi, Hiroshi

PA Nikko Seiyaku K. K., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002012538	A2	20020115	JP 2001-47636	20010223 <-
PRAI	JP 2001-47636		20010223		

AB The cleansers contain ≥2 anionic surfactants 5-50, amphoteric surfactants 0.5-30, chelating agents 0.01-2.0, moisturizers 0.0001-0.5, and polymers 0.001-5.0 weight%. The cleansers show high cleansing power, good foaming, and low irritation. A body cleanser formulations are given.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2001:888702 CAPLUS

DN 136:141468

TI Analysis of Hanford-related organics using matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry

AU Campbell, J. A.; Hess, W. P.; Lohman, J. R.; Goheen, S. C.

CS Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, WA, 99352, USA

SO Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry (2001), 250(2), 247-253

CODEN: JRNCMD; ISSN: 0236-5731

PB Kluwer Academic Publishers

DT Journal

LA English

AB Matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization coupled with time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI/TOF-MS) was used for the anal. of low-mol. phosphate compds. in Hanford tank wastes. The mass spectra of these compds. indicate protonated peaks as well as Na adducts. Anal. methods presently used for the anal. of the phosphate-related orgs. are both time

consuming and labor intensive. A promising alternative is MALDI/TOF-MS. The MALDI process produces both pos. and neg. ions directly and very little sample is required. In addition, there is limited sample preparation and minimal hazardous waste production

RE.CNT 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2001:816813 CAPLUS  
DN 135:360038  
TI Well treatment fluids comprising chelating agents  
IN Frenier, Wayne W.  
PA Sofitech N.V., Belg.; Services Petroliers Schlumberger; Schlumberger Canada Limited; Schlumberger Technology B.V.; Schlumberger Holdings Limited  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001083639	A2	20011108	WO 2001-EP4511	20010420 <--
	WO 2001083639	A3	20020321		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6436880	B1	20020820	US 2000-563557	20000503 <--
	EP 1278939	A2	20030129	EP 2001-925560	20010420
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	EG 22858	A	20030930	EG 2001-449	20010502
PRAI	US 2000-563557	A	20000503		
	WO 2001-EP4511	W	20010420		
AB	An acidic fluid that is useful in stimulation and workover operations, and in particular, for the control of iron in acidizing operations, the removal of alkaline earth carbonate scale in scale removal operations, and matrix or fracture acidizing operations, comprises an acid, such as hydrochloric acid; water; and a hydroxyethylaminocarboxylic acid. Preferred hydroxyethylaminocarboxylic acids are hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid (HEDTA) and hydroxyethyliminodiacetic acid (HEIDA). Also disclosed herein are methods of controlling iron, removing alkaline earth carbonate scale, or matrix or fracture acidizing, involving the use of the acidic fluid.				

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2001:717367 CAPLUS  
DN 135:274604  
TI Electrolytic water for cleaning, production method thereof, and cleaning system for cloths and tableware therewith  
IN Otaguro, Takahiro; Kashiwada, Toshinobu  
PA Lion Corp., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 26 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2001271098	A2	20011002	JP 2000-85136	20000324 <--
PRAI JP 2000-85136		20000324		
AB	Title water is obtained by electrolysis of (electrolytic) water containing (a) electrolytes, (b) metal chelating agents, and optionally (c) surfactants and/or solvents. Thus, a water solution containing 30% sodium chloride, 6% DTTPA			
	5Na, and 30% ethoxylated Diadol 13 was electrolyzed showing no scale deposition on the electrode or apparatus wall and the alkaline electrolytic water			
	solution gave a good cleaning effect on a fabric.			

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2001:434795 CAPLUS  
DN 135:30287  
TI Stable bactericidal and fungicidal liquid preparations for industrial products  
IN Beilfuss, Wolfgang; Gradtke, Ralf  
PA Air Liquide Sante (International), Fr.  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001041570	A2	20010614	WO 2000-IB1823	20001206 <--
WO 2001041570	A3	20011227		
W: BR, CN, ID, JP, KR				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
DE 19961621	A1	20010705	DE 1999-19961621	19991213 <--
DE 19961621	C2	20021114		
BR 2000016018	A	20020723	BR 2000-16018	20001206 <--
EP 1239731	A2	20020918	EP 2000-978990	20001206 <--
EP 1239731	B1	20041027		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
JP 2003515614	T2	20030507	JP 2001-542755	20001206
ES 2231286	T3	20050516	ES 2000-978990	20001206
US 2001021711	A1	20010913	US 2000-734646	20001213 <--
US 2005113425	A1	20050526	US 2004-967311	20041019
PRAI DE 1999-19961621	A	19991213		
WO 2000-IB1823	W	20001206		
US 2000-734646	A3	20001213		

AB Stable microbicidal compns. for industrial products comprise (a) at least one bactericidal N-formal, which is a condensation product of formaldehyde and amines, preferably alkanolamines, (b) at least one isothiazolone derivative fungicide, and (c) at least one stabilizer, which also has microbicidal action.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 2000:672966 CAPLUS  
DN 133:268436  
TI Cleaning method of stains derived from alkenylsuccinic anhydride type size agent  
IN Yamaguchi, Zenji; Yasuda, Koji  
PA Hakuto K. K., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2000265192	A2	20000926	JP 1999-73564	19990318 <--
PRAI JP 1999-73564		19990318		
OS MARPAT 133:268436				
AB The method uses an aqueous alkali cleaning solution containing aminocarbonic acid-type and/or oxycarbonic acid-type compds. having chelating power with Ca, Mg, and Al. A cleaning solution contained 0.1% EDTA with pH adjusted to 8.5 by NaOH, showing good detergency.				

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2000:665515 CAPLUS  
 DN 133:210254  
 TI Stabilizers for manufacture of sodium percarbonate bleaching agents with improved solubility  
 IN Lee, Sang Hwa; Kwag, Chong Yun; Lee, Jong Pill; Cho, Han Seog  
 PA Oriental Chemical Industries, S. Korea  
 SO Ger. Offen., 8 pp.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX  
 DT Patent  
 LA German  
 FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 19911202	A1	20000921	DE 1999-19911202	19990313 <--
DE 19911202	B4	20051103		
GB 2347671	A1	20000913	GB 1999-5277	19990308 <--
GB 2347671	B2	20030924		
US 6218352	B1	20010417	US 1999-265261	19990309 <--
FR 2791053	A1	20000922	FR 1999-3308	19990317 <--
FR 2791053	B1	20010511		
PRAI JP 1998-249245	A	19980903		
DE 1999-19911202	A	19990313		

AB Sodium percarbonate bleaching compns. are prepared by reaction of anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, magnesium compds., and three types of stabilizers: (1) aliphatic or aromatic amines and their salts with one or more functional carboxyl, sulfone, and phosphono groups, (2) C<sub>10</sub>-20-fatty acid and -polyol esters or esters with the C<sub>10</sub>-20-fatty acids and sugar esters, including polyoxyethylene esters, or aliphatic or cyclic C≥4-hemiacetals or acetals, and (3) polymers (with d.p. 50-10,000) of general formula [CH<sub>2</sub>CHX]<sub>m</sub>-[CHYCHZ]<sub>n</sub>, in which m + n = 100%; X = OH, Ph, PhSO<sub>3</sub>M, or CO<sub>2</sub>H; Y and Z are H, OPO(OH)<sub>2</sub>, OCOR, or COOM; R = C<sub>1</sub>-4-alkyl; and M = H or alkali metal. The compns., which are characterized by improved water solubility, preferably are composite of 0.1-5 weight% components (1) or (2), and 0.01-10 weight% component (3), per 100 weight% Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 2000:151347 CAPLUS  
 DN 132:196441  
 TI Composition of sodium percarbonate having improved solubility  
 IN Lee, San Hwa; Kwan, Chon Yung; Lee, Jong Pil; Choi, Han Seo  
 PA Oriental Chemical Industries, S. Korea  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokyo Koho, 8 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2000072414	A2	20000307	JP 1998-249245	19980903 <--
JP 2995470	B2	19991227		
FR 2791053	A1	20000922	FR 1999-3308	19990317 <--

FR 2791053 B1 20010511  
 PRAI JP 1998-249245 A 19980903  
 DE 1999-19911202 A 19990313  
 AB Sodium percarbonate which is obtained by reacting anhydrous sodium carbonate with hydrogen peroxide is mixed with compound selected from Mg compds., sodium silicate, and specific compds. to give a product having improved solubility. The specific compds. are selected from (1) aliphatic or aromatic amine and their salts containing carboxyl, sulfonic, or phosphate functional group, (2) esters from C10-20 fatty acid and polyat. alc., esters from C10-20 fatty acid and sugar, esters from polyoxyethylene, and C $\geq$ 4 cyclic or open-chained hemi-acetal and acetal, and (3) polymer having polymerization degree 50-10,000 and a general formula -(CH<sub>2</sub>-CHX)<sub>m</sub>-(CHY-CHZ)<sub>n</sub>- where m+n=100, X is selected from -OH, -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>M, and -COOH, Y and Z are selected from -H, -OPO(OH)<sub>2</sub>, -OCOR, and -COOM, R is C<sub>1</sub>-4 alkyl group, and M is H or alkali metals. The sodium percarbonate product has excellent storage characteristic and stability and high solubility in water can be used in decolorizing agent.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1999:498428 CAPLUS

DN 131:146055

TI Scale-removing cleaning compositions useful for bathrooms

IN Miyano, Shoichi; Onoe, Hiroki; Suzuki, Ayako

PA Lion Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11217600	A2	19990810	JP 1998-20831	19980202 <--
PRAI	JP 1998-20831		19980202		

AB Title compns. comprise surfactants and solvents and are characterized in containing (A) aminocarboxylic acids at least partially salts with potassium, ammonium, and/or organic amines and (B) carboxylic acids other than A, where  $1 < A/B \leq 10$  and  $A + B = 0.1-20\%$ . Thus, a composition comprising C12 alkyl benzenesulfonic acid 2.0, EDTA 3.0, citric acid 2.7, dipropylene glycol monopropyl ether 10.0, ethanol 1.0 parts, water, and KOH gave good scale removing property for polypropylene wash basin.

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1999:202124 CAPLUS

DN 130:197862

TI Preparation of antibacterial health fabric and its application

IN Zhu, Xiaokang; Zheng, Ke; Ren, Gaochao; Han, Ming

PA Peop. Rep. China

SO Faming Zhuanli Shengqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 10 pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV

DT Patent

LA Chinese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CN 1121126	A	19960424	CN 1995-104287	19950428 <--
	CN 1036727	B	19971217		
PRAI	CN 1995-104287		19950428		

AB An antibacterial health fabric contains metal salt 0.05-12, amino carboxylic acid chelating agent or natural organic acid and its sodium salt 0.05-10, and polyoxyethylene nonionic surfactant 0.003-2 wt%. The cation in the metal salt is selected from Na<sup>+</sup>, Cu<sup>2+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Ag<sup>+</sup>, Zn<sup>2+</sup>, and Al<sup>3+</sup>. The anion in the metal salt is selected from SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, -COO-. The chelating agent is

selected from EDTA, disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate, N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)glycine, and hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid; the natural organic is selected from tartaric acid, citric acid, acetic acid, and gluconic acid. The polyoxyethylene nonionic surfactant is selected from polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether, polyoxyethylene fatty alc. ether, polyoxypropylene polyoxyethylene ether, fatty acid polyoxyethylene ether, polyoxyethylene aliphatic amine, polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene glycerol ether, and fatty alc.-ethylene oxide polycondensate. The fabric includes felt, non-woven fabric and fabrics by spinning resp. or cospinning with natural, animal and chemical fiber. Mixing the above materials according to ratio and spraying the mixture on fabric (or dipping fabric in the mixture) give the desired product.

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1998:625960 CAPLUS  
DN 129:218415  
TI Gas absorption in the presence of particles showing interfacial affinity: case of fine sulfur precipitates  
AU Demmink, J. F.; Mehra, A.; Beenackers, A. A. C. M.  
CS Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Groningen, Groningen, 9747 AG, Neth.  
SO Chemical Engineering Science (1998), 53(16), 2885-2902  
CODEN: CESCAC; ISSN: 0009-2509  
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB Enhancements in the absorption rate of acetylene into aqueous solns. of iron chelates of HEDTA, caused by the presence of fine, freshly precipitated sulfur particles, have been investigated in a stirred cell reactor with flat interface. The acetylene gas is essentially inert towards the iron chelate, whose presence is required solely for in situ precipitation of sulfur from hydrogen sulfide, i.e. for introducing sulfur into the system prior to acetylene absorption. The sulfur particle size distributions were determined using Coulter Counter measurements. The rate data were interpreted by developing, and using, a heterogeneous, unsteady state mass transfer model based on Danckwerts' surface renewal theory and particle-to-interface adhesion. The enhancement factor is shown to depend upon the fraction of the interface "covered" by the solid particles, the average particle size, the distribution coefficient of the solute partitioning between the solid and the liquid phases and the phys. gas-liquid (liquid side) mass transfer coefficient. The model predicts the trends in the enhancements correctly, and has been shown to interpret the exptl. data reasonably well. As a reference case, the absorption of acetylene into slurries of fine carbon particles in similar liquid media was also studied. The sulfur and carbon particles indeed behave similarly and the addnl. data on carbon particle systems also points to the qual. validity of the proposed model. Nevertheless, the new model seems to be too simple for predicting quant. agreement.  
RE.CNT .17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1998:498176 CAPLUS  
DN 129:204461  
TI Liquid detergent compositions for bathroom and bathtub  
IN Wada, Hiroshi; Morikawa, Yasuyuki  
PA Neos Co., Ltd., Japan  
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DT Patent  
LA Japanese  
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI JP 10204483 A2 19980804 JP 1997-10452 19970123 <--

PRAI JP 1997-10452 19970123

AB Title detergent compns. comprise (1) 2-ethylhexyl glucoside, (2) aminocarboxylic acids or their salts (ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid sodium salt), and (3) C2-6 polyhydric organic acids (citric acid) or their salts. The detergents are mild to skin.

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1998:341605 CAPLUS

DN 129:16909

TI Preparing rigid and flexible polyurethane foams with good heat resistance

IN Eling, Berend

PA Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, UK

SO PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9821254	A1	19980522	WO 1997-EP5507	19971007 <--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2268178	AA	19980522	CA 1997-2268178	19971007 <--
	AU 9749445	A1	19980603	AU 1997-49445	19971007 <--
	AU 731094	B2	20010322		
	EP 937109	A1	19990825	EP 1997-912131	19971007 <--
	EP 937109	B1	20030312		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO				
	BR 9712924	A	19991207	BR 1997-12924	19971007 <--
	NZ 335217	A	20001222	NZ 1997-335217	19971007 <--
	JP 2001503468	T2	20010313	JP 1998-522078	19971007 <--
	AT 234334	E	20030315	AT 1997-912131	19971007
	RU 2201941	C2	20030410	RU 1999-112130	19971007
	PT 937109	T	20030731	PT 1997-912131	19971007
	ES 2194189	T3	20031116	ES 1997-912131	19971007
	TW 448194	B	20010801	TW 1997-86115161	19971015 <--
	ZA 9709380	A	19980701	ZA 1997-9380	19971020 <--
	US 6100311	A	20000808	US 1997-963753	19971104 <--
	NO 9902235	A	19990507	NO 1999-2235	19990507 <--
	KR 2000053119	A	20000825	KR 1999-704044	19990507 <--
	BG 64217	B1	20040531	BG 1999-103422	19990520
	US 6211258	B1	20010403	US 2000-513823	20000225 <--
PRAI	EP 1996-203133	A	19961108		
	WO 1997-EP5507	W	19971007		
	US 1997-963753	A3	19971104		

AB A Sn salt together with a salt of a protic acid having ≥2 acidic H atoms and a pKa (in H<sub>2</sub>O) 2-10 are used in preparing water-blown polyurethane foams. Thus, a polyoxyalkylene-polyurethane foam was prepared using 0.211% sodium polyacrylate and 0.67% Dabco T-9 and the foam had core d. 14.5 kg/m<sup>3</sup> before crushing and 17.5 kg/m<sup>3</sup> after crushing, and Young's modulus (25°) 233 kPa.

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1998:71650 CAPLUS

DN 128:182406  
TI Liquid refrigeration compositions with improved corrosion inhibition on metal materials

IN Murata, Kazuhiko; Ikeda, Takashi

PA Ipposha Oil Industries Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10025470	A2	19980127	JP 1996-202899	19960711 <--
PRAI	JP 1996-202899		19960711		

AB The title compns. contain (1) f.p.-depressants mainly containing alcs. and/or glycols, (2) corrosion inhibitors, (3) metal ion-sequestering agents having amino N bonding to hydrocarbon groups of carboxylic acids or their salts, and optionally (4) silane coupling agents. The corrosion inhibitors may be phosphates, molybdates, nitrates, tungstates, aromatic or aliphatic carboxylates, triazoles, or thiazoles. The compns. show good corrosion inhibition properties, especially against Al alloys, and are useful for coolants for engines and brines for industrial plants.

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1997:383606 CAPLUS

DN 127:43669

TI Electrolytic etching solution for precipitation hardening-type copper alloy article and etching method

IN Ito, Reiko; Kobayashi, Nobuo

PA Ebara Udylite K. K., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09111500	A2	19970428	JP 1995-295985	19951020 <--
	JP 3500239	B2	20040223		
PRAI	JP 1995-295985		19951020		

AB The etchant containing an alkali metal carbonate salt and a chelating agent, and having pH and 9-13 enables the electrolytic etching at anode current efficiency 5-50%. The etching method at anode c.d. 1-30 A/dm<sup>2</sup> and anode current efficiency 5-50% is claimed. The method inhibits generation of smut on the article surface, and the is suitable for manufacture of elec. apparatus

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1997:375233 CAPLUS

DN 127:70599

TI Removal of minerals from human hair and animal keratin fibers by chelating agents

IN Said, Hayel; Said, Hian

PA L'Avante Garde, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 9 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5635167	A	19970603	US 1994-365594	19941228 <--
PRAI	US 1994-365594		19941228		
OS	MARPAT 127:70599				

AB A process for the removal of exogenous minerals which have become attached to human hair or keratin fiber includes the steps of contacting at least one chelating agent to the human hair or keratin fiber, the chelating agent selected from the group consisting of amino acid-type, polyphosphate-type and phosphonate-type agents, maintaining contact with the chelating agent and the human hair or keratin fiber for a period of time sufficient to permit the chelating agent to complex with the exogenous minerals, thereby removing at least a portion of the attached minerals, and rinsing the chelating agent. The process is enhanced with the pH is adjusted to a range of between 4 to 9, preferably 5 to 8. The chelating agent is added at a concentration of 4% by weight to 25% by weight, preferably 5 to 20% by weight. In a preferred case, the chelating agent is selected from the group consisting of a salt of EDTA, a salt of hydroxyethylenediaminetriacetic acid, a salt of diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid, a salt of nitrilotriacetic acid and a salt of tripolyphosphate, preferably the sodium salt. The chelating agents used are preferably blends of chelating agents thereby achieve a synergistic effect. Copper-contaminated hair containing 5260 ppm Cu was treated with a solution containing Na<sub>4</sub>EDTA 2, Na<sub>3</sub> hydroxyethylenediaminetriacetic acid 2, disodium ethanoldiglycine 1% to reduce Cu to 500 ppm. Formulations of various hair preps. for removal of minerals from hair are disclosed.

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1996:554489 CAPLUS

DN 125:225164

TI Anionic softener compositions containing cationic bactericides and metal chelating agents

IN Takahashi, Juichi; Nagao, Shigeru; Oora, Akira

PA Kao Corp, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 08158258	A2	19960618	JP 1994-306363	19941209 <-
PRAI	JP 1994-306363		19941209		

AB Title compns. contain cationic bactericides (A),  $\geq 0.5$  mol (vs. A) metal-chelating agents, and  $C\geq 20$   $\alpha$ -olefinsulfonate salts and/or salts of sulfosuccinate diesters with  $C\geq 16$  alkyl, in which, softening effect is not prevented by A so that to give good handle to fabrics. Thus, a cotton fabric was padded with a bath comprising 50 parts a mixture of sorbitan trioleate 6, polyoxyethylene glycerin C8-28 fatty acid ester 4, fatty acid amide-urea copolymer 1.8, C20-30  $\alpha$ -olefinsulfonate Na salt 22.5, and water 63%, 20 parts benzalkonium chloride, 3.5 parts 4-Na EDTA, 3 parts 2-Na EDTA, and water 23.5 parts and dried to give a test piece showing good handle and yellowing prevention.

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1996:169249 CAPLUS

DN 124:320113

TI Preparation of amino carboxylic acid solution with low salt content from solution of alkali metal salt of the acid

IN Grierson, Jeffrey G.; Costain, Cameron T.; Wilson, David A.

PA The Dow Chemical Company, USA

SO U.S., 7 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	US 5491259	A	19960213	US 1994-305111	19940913 <--	
	CA 2198007	AA	19960321	CA 1995-2198007	19950905 <--	
	WO 9608464	A1	19960321	WO 1995-US11093	19950905 <--	
	W: AU, BR, CA, MX, NO, NZ, RU					
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
	AU 9534630	A1	19960329	AU 1995-34630	19950905 <--	
	EP 781269	A1	19970702	EP 1995-931045	19950905 <--	
	R: DE, FR, GB, NL					
	BR 9508915	A	19980714	BR 1995-8915	19950905 <--	
PRAI	US 1994-305111	A	19940913			
	WO 1995-US11093	W	19950905			
AB	The title preparation involves adjusting the pH of the aqueous solution of the alkali metal salt of the amino carboxylic acid (e.g., HEDTA tri-Na salt) to 1.0-3.0 by adding an inorg. acid such as HCl and contacting the resulting solution with ≥1 membrane (e.g., Filmtec NF-40) to sep. an aqueous permeate containing the alkali metal ions from an aqueous retentate containing the amino carboxylic acid.					

L6 ANSWER 25 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
 AN 1996:117946 CAPLUS

DN 124:147829

TI Low-color polymer solutions and dispersions, films therefrom, and additives for prevention of discoloration by iron compounds

IN Winkle, Mark Robert

PA Rohm and Haas Co., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 688816	A1	19951227	EP 1995-303942	19950608 <--
	R: DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT				
	CA 2152022	AA	19951223	CA 1995-2152022	19950616 <--
	BR 9502844	A	19960423	BR 1995-2844	19950619 <--
	CN 1116219	A	19960207	CN 1995-107666	19950622 <--

PRAI US 1994-263581 A 19940622

AB Compds. containing phosphorus, e.g., phosphoric acid, phosphates, diphosphonoalkanes, etc., or aminedi(methylenecarboxylic acid) moieties and added to polymer solns., dispersions, emulsions and films containing iron compds. to prevent discoloration. The additives are used at a level of 10-5000 ppm based on the polymer. These low-color polymers are particularly useful in coating applications, such as latex paints, adhesives, caulk, etc. Thus, discoloration of a polymer emulsion prepared by aqueous emulsion polymerization of Bu acrylate 63, Me methacrylate 35, and acrylic

acid 2 parts and containing ferrous sulfate heptahydrate (0.280 parts/1000 parts latex) was prevented by addition of Na pyrophosphate.

L6 ANSWER 26 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1995:758725 CAPLUS

DN 123:143887

TI Method for purification of 4-(phenylazo)pyrazole derivative by crystallization

IN Takuma, Hirosuke; Matsuzaki, Yoriaki

PA Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

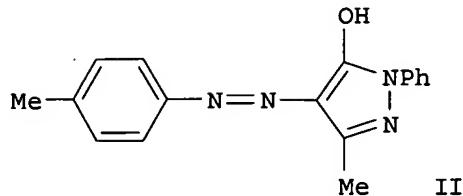
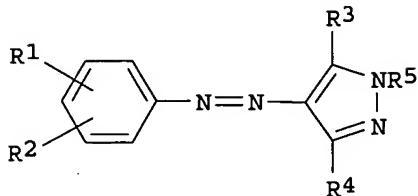
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 07101937	A2	19950418	JP 1993-249382	19931005 <--
PRAI JP 1993-249382		19931005		
OS MARPAT 123:143887				
GI				



AB The title compound [I; R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> = H, halo, NO<sub>2</sub>, alkyl, alkoxy; R<sub>3</sub> = H, OH, alkyl; R<sub>4</sub> = H, alkyl; R<sub>5</sub> = alkyl, (un)substituted aryl] is purified by crystallization which involves dissolving crude I in a water-soluble organic solvent and

adding water, wherein a chelating agent is used in the crystallization. This simple purification method gives I of high purity with very small inorg. ion concentration 2-3 ppm, which is suitable for use in a high-purity photoresist composition. Thus, 25 part crude (phenylazo)pyrazole derivative (II) of 95.53% purity containing Na<sup>+</sup> 500, K<sup>+</sup> 20, and Fe ion 60 ppm was added to 155 part DMF, dissolved by heating to 80°, and was heat-filtered. The filtrated was added to acetone at 50°, followed by successively adding a solution of 0.75 part ethylenediamine-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid disodium salt in 43 part H<sub>2</sub>O and 700 part distilled H<sub>2</sub>O and cooling the mixture to 20°. Precipitated crystals were removed by filtration, washed with distilled water, and dried to give 23 part II of 99.57% containing Na<sup>+</sup> 0.9, K<sup>+</sup> 0.7, and Fe ion 0.7 ppm.

L6 ANSWER 27 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1995:541484 CAPLUS

DN 122:298690

TI Hair dye composition containing acrylic resins, chelating agents, and pigments

IN Kirita, Kazuhisa

PA Mitsubishi Pencil KK, Japan

SO Fr. Demande, 22 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI FR 2709418	A1	19950310	FR 1994-10478	19940831 <--
FR 2709418	B1	19960412		
JP 07069849	A2	19950314	JP 1993-217514	19930901 <--
PRAI JP 1993-217514	A	19930901		

AB The title hair dye is disclosed. A hair dye composition contained black iron oxide 10, Plas-size L53D (an acrylic resin) 20, EtOH 64.50, Na<sub>2</sub>EDTA 0.5, and water 5.0%.

L6 ANSWER 28 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1994:686307 CAPLUS

DN 121:286307

TI Method for solubilizing silica

IN Bardsley, Judy H.; Hann, William M.

PA Rohm and Haas Co., USA

SO U.S., 4 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent  
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5342787	A	19940830	US 1993-36594	19930324 <--
	JP 06277695	A2	19941004	JP 1993-159381	19930629 <--
	CA 2116149	AA	19940925	CA 1994-2116149	19940222 <--
	EP 616979	A2	19940928	EP 1994-302064	19940323 <--
	EP 616979	A3	19951108		
	EP 616979	B1	19971119		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE AT 160445	E	19971215	AT 1994-302064	19940323 <--
	ES 2109605	T3	19980116	ES 1994-302064	19940323 <--
PRAI	US 1993-36594	A	19930324		
AB	A method for solubilizing colloidal silica in aqueous systems containing silica is provided wherein a silica-containing sample is diluted, one or more chelants are added and the pH is above 10.0. The chelants are chosen from among EDTA, NTA, ethylenediamine compds., methylenephosphonic acids, and the partial and complete alkali metal and ammonium salts thereof.				
L6	ANSWER 29 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN				
AN	1994:217013 CAPLUS				
DN	120:217013				
TI	Purification of anthraquinone-2-sulfonic acid sodium salt				
IN	Takuma, Hirosuke; Kuroda, Shizuo				
PA	Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Japan				
SO	Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.				
CODEN: JKXXAF					
DT	Patent				
LA	Japanese				
FAN.CNT 1					
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 05339227	A2	19931221	JP 1992-147124	19920608 <--
	JP 3169434	B2	20010528		
PRAI	JP 1992-147124		19920608		
AB	The title compound (I) is purified by recrystn. of crude I from H <sub>2</sub> O with addition of activated C and chelating agents. An aqueous solution of 50 weight parts I of 96.80% purity was treated with activated C at 75° for 1 h, filtered, mixed with disodium nitrilotriacetate, and cooled to 20° to give 41 weight parts I of 99.95% purity.				
L6	ANSWER 30 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN				
AN	1993:605899 CAPLUS				
DN	119:205899				
TI	Cleaning compositions for washing machine tubs				
IN	Gomi, Tadashi; Takahashi, Setsuko				
PA	Yuho Chemicals Inc, Japan				
SO	Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.				
CODEN: JKXXAF					
DT	Patent				
LA	Japanese				
FAN.CNT 1					
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 05070799	A2	19930323	JP 1991-259796	19910910 <--
	JP 2545654	B2	19961023		
PRAI	JP 1991-259796		19910910		

AB The title compns. effective for removing black stains contain chelating agents and optionally surfactants and/or builders. A composition comprised EDTA 4Na 10, Na dodecylbenzenesulfonate 0.5, Na citrate 2, Na tripolyphosphate 4, Na silicate 0.1, protease 0.1, and water 83.3 parts.

L6 ANSWER 31 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1992:594081 CAPLUS

DN 117:194081

TI Nonphosphated detergent compositions with oxygen bleach systems for use in automatic dishwashers

IN Painter, Jeffrey Donald; Marshall, Janet Layne; St. Laurent, James Charles Theophile Roger Burckett

PA Procter and Gamble Co., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9209680	A1	19920611	WO 1991-US8281	19911108 <--
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, SD, SE, SU RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GN, GR, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2096255	AA	19920515	CA 1991-2096255	19911108 <--
	CA 2096255	C	19980120		
	AU 9212746	A1	19920625	AU 1992-12746	19911108 <--
	EP 557466	A1	19930901	EP 1992-905212	19911108 <--
	EP 557466	B1	19950412		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	HU 64391	A2	19931228	HU 1993-1398	19911108 <--
	AT 121129	E	19950415	AT 1992-905212	19911108 <--
	ES 2071494	T3	19950616	ES 1992-905212	19911108 <--
	NO 9301721	A	19930714	NO 1993-1721	19930512 <--
PRAI	US 1990-613190	A	19901114		
	WO 1991-US8281	A	19911108		

AB The title compns. in granular form comprise a conventional P-free builder system containing an organic builder salt such as citrate and a dispersant such as a polyacrylate and a peroxygen bleach system containing a chelant such as ethylenediaminedisuccinate and a bleach such as perborate optionally with enzymes and/or dry-mixed hydrous silicates. Stable free-flowing granules are prepared by a premix step in which the chelant and dispersant are mixed, a drying step, and ≥1 admixing step in which the bleach is added.

L6 ANSWER 32 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1991:609711 CAPLUS

DN 115:209711

TI Adhesive for surface mounting devices on printed circuit boards

IN Fujii, Ryuichi; Nagase, Rihei

PA Somar Corp., Japan

SO U.S., 4 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 138,421, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5001168	A	19910319	US 1989-376081	19890706 <--
	JP 63168478	A2	19880712	JP 1986-314021	19861227 <--
	JP 07042441	B4	19950510		
	CA 2037026	AA	19920822	CA 1991-2037026	19910221 <--
PRAI	JP 1986-314021	A	19861227		
	US 1987-138421	B2	19871228		

AB Storage-stable adhesives for the title use comprise an unsatd. polyester, a reactive diluent, a polymerization initiator, a chelating agent (an amino polycarboxylic acid having  $\geq 1$  HOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> bound to N or its alkali metal salt), and curing accelerator (cupferron or its metallic salt). Thus, a composition containing Upica 8554 (unsatd. polyester of mol. weight

2500) 100,

ULB 20GA (diglycidyl ester diacrylate of a C16-20 dibasic unsatd. fatty acid) 80, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate 60, phenoxyethyl methacrylate 60, 1-hydroxycyclohexyl Ph ketone 6, 70% cumene hydroperoxide in cumene 5, (PhCH<sub>2</sub>)Et<sub>3</sub>NCl 1, cupferron 0.2, tri-Na N-hydroxyethylethylenediamine-N,N',N'-triacetate (I) 0.2, and talc (3  $\mu\text{m}$ ) 200 weight parts exhibited storage stability  $\geq 30$  days, gel time 5 min, and adhesive strength 5.5 kg/soldered-on-transistor on a printed circuit board vs. 15, 5.25, and 3.5, resp., for a similar adhesive containing tetra-Na EDTA instead of I.

L6 ANSWER 33 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1990:617805 CAPLUS

DN 113:217805

TI Bar shampoo and skin soap

IN Tibbetts, Hubert M.; Gupta, Mukat

PA USA

SO U.S., 5 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4919838	A	19900424	US 1988-252167	19880930 <--
PRAI	US 1988-252167		19880930		

AB A bar composition, which is useful both as a shampoo for hair or scalp and as a cleansing soap for the skin or body, is developed which preferably contains hair and skin conditioners. The bar product will remove surface grease, dirt, skin debris, and natural skin secretions from the hair shaft or scalp without removing excessive amts. of oil and without leaving a soap residue on the hair or scalp and yet functions effectively as a skin or body cleaning soap with sufficient lathering and cleaning action for both body and hair.

L6 ANSWER 34 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1989:586692 CAPLUS

DN 111:186692

TI Analysis of chelating agent by electrophoresis

IN Hine, Takashi; Yagi, Takao

PA Shimadzu Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01080849	A2	19890327	JP 1987-239266	19870922 <--
PRAI	JP 1987-239266		19870922		

AB A sample containing  $\geq 1$  of nitrilotriacetic acid, hydroxyethylenetetraacetic acid, 1,4-carboxybutanephosphonic acid, dihydroxybenzenedisulfonic acid, EDTA.di sodium salt, hydroxyethyliminodiacetic acid, nitrilotriethylenemonophosphonic acid, cyclohexanediaminetetraacetic acid, and ethanehydroxydiphosphonic acid is analyzed by electrophoresis with a leading solution (pH 3.0-3.6) containing HCl 0.01 mol and  $\beta$ -alanine, and with a terminal solution from sodium caproate 0.01 mol. A sample containing triethylenetetraaminehexaacetic acid, diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid, 1,3-diaminopropanetetraacetic acid and 1,3-diaminopropane-2-oltetraacetic acid is analyzed by electrophoresis

with a leading solution (pH 3-3.6) containing HCl 0.01 mol,  $\beta$ -alanine and Ca ion 0.5-2.0 mmol, and with a terminal solution from sodium caproate 0.01 mol.

L6 ANSWER 35 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1989:536294 CAPLUS

DN 111:136294

TI Manufacture of high-yield pulp using multistage pretreatment with stabilizers and peroxide prior to mechanical refining, and the resulting pulp

IN Gentile, Victor Michael, Jr.; Wilder, Harry Douglas

PA Scott Paper Co., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 8701746	A1	19870326	WO 1986-US1659	19860813 <--
	W: AU, BR				
	RW: BE, DE, FR, GB, IT, SE				
	AU 8662253	A1	19870407	AU 1986-62253	19860813 <--
	EP 239583	A1	19871007	EP 1986-905113	19860813 <--
	EP 239583	B1	19910102		
	EP 239583	B2	19940112		
	R: BE, DE, FR, GB, IT, SE				
	BR 8606875	A	19871103	BR 1986-6875	19860813 <--
	CA 1274657	A1	19901002	CA 1986-518592	19860918 <--
	ES 2002755	A6	19881001	ES 1986-2010	19860919 <--
	US 4849053	A	19890718	US 1988-283682	19881213 <--
	US 5002635	A	19910326	US 1989-367907	19890619 <--
	AU 9066582	A1	19910131	AU 1990-66582	19901114 <--
	AU 9339844	A1	19930819	AU 1993-39844	19930526 <--
	AU 663781	B2	19951019		
PRAI	US 1985-778457	A	19850920		
	WO 1986-US1659	A	19860813		
	US 1987-122081	A1	19871118		
	US 1988-283682	A1	19881213		

AB High-yield pulp is manufactured by impregnating wood chips (usually pretreated with steam and/or soaked in H<sub>2</sub>O) with a first impregnating solution containing stabilizing chems. (e.g., silicate or Mg ions and, optionally, a chelating agent) for peroxide under such conditions that the stabilizing chems. remain soluble in the first impregnating solution, then impregnating the chips with a second impregnating solution containing addnl. stabilizing chems., e.g., silicate or Mg ions, and, optionally, a chelating agent, under such conditions that the chems. are soluble in the second impregnating solution but precipitate and/or form a floc for stabilizing peroxide when mixed with the first

impregnating solution within the chips, and then impregnating the chips with a third solution containing alkaline peroxide, with or without stabilizers and/or

chelating agents. The alkaline peroxide-impregnated chips are then refined in  $\geq 1$  stages under atmospheric or superatm. pressure. The nonsulfonated high-yield pulp exhibits superior brightness and strength and low fines content. Thus, pine chips were first impregnated with an aqueous solution containing

MgSO<sub>4</sub>, Na diethylenetriaminepentaacetate (I; Versenex 80) and HCl at pH 9.0. Then the chips were impregnated with an aq solution containing Na silicate

and I at pH 10.7 so as to form in situ a stabilizing floc. The chips were then impregnated with a third aqueous solution containing MgSO<sub>4</sub>, I, Na silicate,

NaOH, and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> at pH 11.7. These chips were refined under atmospheric pressure,

and the pulp was dewatered, diluted to 3% consistency, and adjusted to pH 5.5-6.0 showing Elrepho brightness 75%, compared with 60% for pulp manufactured using a single impregnation step containing all of the chems. used in the 3-step impregnation, except that the amount of I was reduced so as to prevent its interaction with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.

L6 ANSWER 36 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1989:499881 CAPLUS

DN 111:99881

TI Manufacture of high-purity hydrogen peroxide

IN Watanabe, Satoru; Ohura, Osami

PA Tokai Electro-Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Ger. Offen., 5 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3826720	A1	19890622	DE 1988-3826720	19880805 <-
	JP 01153509	A2	19890615	JP 1987-311838	19871211 <-
	JP 05013081	B4	19930219		
	US 5055286	A	19911008	US 1988-207176	19880615 <-
	FR 2624500	A1	19890616	FR 1988-14513	19881107 <-
	FR 2624500	B1	19910726		

PRAI JP 1987-311838 A 19871211

AB The title process comprises contacting H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> with an anion exchange resin containing an adsorbed chelating agent. This method is useful for removing metal ions, and the high-purity H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> is especially useful as a cleaning agent for Si wafers. Thus, 50 mL CI-type Amberlite IRA-900 (divinylbenzene-styrene copolymer with quaternary ammonium anions) anion exchange resin was treated with 250 mL 0.3N solution of Na<sub>4</sub>EDTA, washed with 500 mL water in 2 h, and then contacted with 35.2 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> containing Al 151, Fe 6, Ni 3, and Cr 5 ppb, and Cl 0.05, PO<sub>4</sub> 0.5 and organic C 17.2 ppm, at 1000 mL/h for 10 h, to give 35.2% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> containing Al <1, Fe <1, Ni <1, and Cr <1 ppb, and Cl <0.05, PO<sub>4</sub> 0.1, and organic C 6.5 ppm.

L6 ANSWER 37 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1989:59961 CAPLUS

DN 110:59961

TI Bleach detergent compositions

IN Isobe, Kenji; Nakagawa, Ryuichi

PA Lion Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 63101497	A2	19880506	JP 1986-246787	19861017 <-
PRAI	JP 1986-246787		19861017		

OS MARPAT 110:59961

AB The color-safe title compns. contain (A) 100 parts peroxide producing H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in water and activators comprising (B) 0.05-5 part inorg. Co compound and activators C (>0.2 part) and E (>1 part) or comprising (D) 0.2-10 parts organic Co salt and activators E (>1 part): activator C comprises ≥1 of C<sub>1</sub>-24 fatty acids and their alkali metal salts, C<sub>8</sub>-22 saturated fatty acid lower alkyl ester sulfonic acid alkali or alkaline earth metal salts, C<sub>10</sub>-22 α-sulfofatty acid alkali or alkaline earth metal salts, alkali or alkaline earth metal salts of sulfonic acid of C<sub>18</sub>-22 unsatd. fatty acid salts, dicarboxylic acid derivs. YO<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Y (n = 1-10; Y = H, alkali metal), citric, malic, phenolic, tartaric, gluconic, maleic, fumaric, and diglycolic acids and their alkali metal salts, phenol or benzoic acid

derivs. XC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-nRn (I, R = H, CO<sub>2</sub>H, C<sub>1</sub>-10 alkoxy, alkyl; n ≥ 1; X = OH, CO<sub>2</sub>H) or alkali metal salt. When n > 1, R's may be the same or different, and polycarboxylic acid polymer alkali metal salts; activator D comprises ≥1 of C<sub>1</sub>-24 fatty acid Co salts, C<sub>8</sub>-22 saturated fatty acid lower alkyl ester sulfonic acid Co salts, C<sub>18</sub>-22 unsatd. fatty acid lower alkyl ester sulfonic acid Co salts, C<sub>10</sub>-22 α-sulfofatty acid Co salts, Co salts of sulfonic acid of C<sub>18</sub>-22 unsatd. fatty acid Co salts, Co salts of the dicarboxylic acids HO<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H (n = 1-10), Co salts of citric, malic, phthalic, tartaric, gluconic, maleic, fumaric, and diglycolic acids, Co salts of I (R = H, CO<sub>2</sub>H, C<sub>1</sub>-10 alkoxy, alkyl; X = OH, CO<sub>2</sub>H; when n ≥ 2, R's may be the same or different), and polycarboxylic acid polymer Co salts; activator E comprises ≥1 of nitrilotriacetic acid, EDTA, N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid, diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid, and the alkali metal salts. A typical enzyme-containing anionic detergent composition contained 6% bleach comprising

Na

percarbonate 59.7, CoSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O 0.3, hardened tallow acid Me ester sulfonic acid Na salt 15, Na citrate 5, and Na nitrilotriacetate 20 parts.

L6 ANSWER 38 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1988:551993 CAPLUS

DN 109:151993

TI Bleach detergent compositions

IN Isobe, Kenji; Nakagawa, Ryuichi

PA Lion Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 63101498	A2	19880506	JP 1986-246788	19861017 <--
PRAI	JP 1986-246788		19861017		

AB The color-safe title compns. with high bleaching power contain peroxide generating H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in aqueous solution 0.5-30, N-heterocyclic compound containing halogen-substituted secondary amino group 0.1-30, and inorg. Co salt 0.001-2%. A typical composition comprised 1-chloro-4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine 4, CoCl<sub>2</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O 0.06, Na perborate.H<sub>2</sub>O 6, and anionic detergent granules 89.94%.

L6 ANSWER 39 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1987:480775 CAPLUS

DN 107:80775

TI Scale removal treatment

IN Kalfayan, Leonard J.; Watkins, David R.; Hewgill, Gregory S.

PA Union Oil Co., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 224346	A2	19870603	EP 1986-308570	19861103 <--
	EP 224346	A3	19890118		
	EP 224346	B1	19920429		
	R: GB, NL NO 8604641	A	19870522	NO 1986-4641	19861120 <--
	NO 172450	B	19930413		
	NO 172450	C	19930721		
	US 4992182	A	19910212	US 1989-311378	19890215 <--
	US 5051197	A	19910924	US 1990-595104	19901010 <--
PRAI	US 1985-800532	A	19851121		

US 1987-77305 B1 19870724  
US 1989-311378 A1 19890215

AB A method for removing scale from well equipment and/or boreholes in an underground formation comprises injecting into the well an aqueous solution containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid and a water-soluble organosilicon compound

The fine particles within the formation are stabilized to prevent their subsequent movement, resulting in increased fluid flow through the formation and well. An oil-saturated sandstone core was flooded with 2% aqueous

NaCl and then evaluated for scale removal and fixing of fines with an aqueous solution containing H<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>)Si(OMe)<sub>3</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>EDTA, and NaCl 0.5 volume%, resulting in a significant increase in the permeability after water damage and a protection against further water damage.

L6 ANSWER 40 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1987:6735 CAPLUS

DN 106:6735

TI Detergency builder system

IN Collins, Jerome Howard; Mackey, Larry Neil; Spadini, Gianfranco Luigi

PA Procter and Gamble Co., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 44 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 192441	A2	19860827	EP 1986-301065	19860217 <--
	EP 192441	A3	19871209		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL				
	US 4687592	A	19870818	US 1985-754561	19850711 <--
	CA 1253769	A1	19890509	CA 1986-501968	19860217 <--
	JP 61246298	A2	19861101	JP 1986-34929	19860219 <--
PRAI	US 1985-702521	A	19850219		
	US 1985-754561	A	19850711		

AB Detergent builder comps. which are especially useful in P-free detergent or laundry additive products comprise 70-99% [XO<sub>2</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>CH(CO<sub>2</sub>X)]<sub>20</sub> (X = H or salt-forming cation) and 1-30% dispersing or antiredeposition agent selected from polycarboxylates and ethoxylated amines. Thus, a detergent builder system comprised 94 g oxydisuccinic acid Na salt and 6 g ethoxylated tetraethylenepentamine (degree of ethoxylation 15.02).

L6 ANSWER 41 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1986:148316 CAPLUS

DN 104:148316

TI Recovery of carboxylic acids containing N-CH<sub>2</sub>-COOH structural units from alkali metal or alkaline earth salts

IN Habermann, Wolfgang; Hock, Karl Ludwig; Hammes, Peter; Schneider, Rolf; Thoma, Peter

PA BASF A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO Ger. Offen., 8 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3405522	A1	19850829	DE 1984-3405522	19840216 <--
PRAI	DE 1984-3405522		19840216		

AB Carboxylic acids, containing the structural unit NCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, were produced by electrolysis of aqueous solns. of their alkali or alkaline earth salts in the middle zone of an electrolysis cell, which is divided by semipermeable

as

partitions into a cathode zone, an anode zone and a middle zone, whereby one uses an aqueous acid as anolyte and an aqueous solution of an electrolyte catholyte. In an example, the Na salt of  $[(HO_2CCH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2]_2NCH_2CO_2H$  was converted into the free acid in 96.5% yield of 99.8% purity. There was an average current yield of 88% for the Na transfer. The electrolysis cell and its membranes, electrodes, and electrolytes were described.

L6 ANSWER 42 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1985:509715 CAPLUS

DN 103:109715

TI Removal of hydrogen sulfide from steam

IN Jernigan, Robert Thorne

PA Dow Chemical Co., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 141872	A1	19850522	EP 1983-111376	19831114 <--
	EP 141872	B1	19881130		
	R: FR, IT				
	JP 60106519	A2	19850612	JP 1983-213433	19831115 <--
	JP 04019885	B4	19920331		
	JP 60114327	A2	19850620	JP 1983-220892	19831125 <--
PRAI	EP 1983-111376		19831114		

AB Residual H<sub>2</sub>S-containing steam from a geothermal steam power plant is purified by condensing with an aqueous solution in a condensing zone at temperature sufficient

low to convert the steam into an aqueous solution containing dissolved H<sub>2</sub>S and its

ions, converting the aqueous H<sub>2</sub>S-containing solution to an aqueous solution containing free S

and Fe<sup>2+</sup>-chelate by contacting with an aqueous solution of Fe<sup>3+</sup>-chelate, and converting the Fe<sup>2+</sup>-chelate solution in an air cooling zone into an aqueous solution

containing Fe<sup>3+</sup>-chelate which is recycled back to the condensing zone. Thus, a fully chelated Fe solution, versenol iron, containing 4% Fe was prepared from Na<sub>3</sub>HEDTA [139-89-9] and Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> and added to the circulating water system. Immediately after the chelate addition, the emission of H<sub>2</sub>S from the cooling tower became immeasurably small and could not be detected in the stream throughout the remainder of the trial.

L6 ANSWER 43 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1976:562763 CAPLUS

DN 85:162763

TI Rare earth metal carbonates

IN Itama, Shouzou; Takayama, Akira

PA Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 51035698	A2	19760326	JP 1974-108593	19740920 <--
	JP 57020247	B4	19820427		

PRAI JP 1974-108593 A 19740920

AB N-Hydroxyethylenediaminetriacetic acid (I) is added in preparation of rare earth carbonate and controls the copptn. of Fe in a solution with the carbonate. Thus, a mixed rare earth carbonate was prepared from 500 ml of

mixed rare earth carbonate solution containing R2O3 50 g (La2O3 95%), Fe 0.007  
 g,  
 and 1 ml of 35% tri-sodium salt of HEDTA and a  
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ -NH4OH solution was added. The iron in the solution was copptd. by  
 46%  
 as compared to 100%. With addition of I 46% of the Fe was copptd. with the  
 $\text{La}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2$  and with no addition of I all the Fe was copptd.

L6 ANSWER 44 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1974:574239 CAPLUS

DN 81:174239

TI Removal of a silicon-containing scale

IN Ueki, Hiroshi

PA Kurita Water Industries, Ltd.

SO Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

CODEN: JAXXAD

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 49014468	B4	19740408	JP 1970-25488	19700326 <--
PRAI	JP 1970-25488				

AB Si-containing scale deposited on the surfaces of heating apparatus, devices, etc,

is removed by dissolving the scale with pH >9 aqueous solution of an alkali salt of aminopolycarboxylic acid,  $\beta$ -glycerophosphoric acid, or glyceric acid. The carboxylic acids may be EDTA, nitrilotriacetic acid, hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid, and others. Packing elements used in a washing tower for removal of Ca from a crude solution of NaOH were immersed in EDTA at pH 11 at 98°. The scale deposited was dissolved and removed.

L6 ANSWER 45 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1974:408368 CAPLUS

DN 81:8368

TI Treatment of color photographic materials

IN Iwano, Haruhiko; Shimamura, Isao

PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.

SO Ger. Offen., 56 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2322615	A1	19731122	DE 1973-2322615	19730504 <--
	JP 49005630	A2	19740118	JP 1972-44457	19720504 <--
	JP 56053749	B4	19811221		
	GB 1393335	A	19750507	GB 1973-21287	19730504 <--
PRAI	JP 1972-44457	A	19720504		

AB A Ag halide color photog. emulsion containing a nondiffusible yellow coupler such as  $\alpha$ -pivaloyl- $\alpha$ -[4-(4-benzyloxyphenylsulfonyl)phenoxy]-2-chloro-5-(2,4-di-tert-amylphenoxy)butyramidoacetanilide (I) is bleached in the presence of a Co(III) or Fe(III) aminopolycarboxylic acid complex salt to give an improved D maximum Thus, an Ag(Br,I) color emulsion containing cyan,

magenta and yellow (I) couplers in sep. layers was exposed, developed, and bleached in a solution consisting of Fe(III)-EDTA Na salt 30, KBr 50, EDTA di-Na salt 5, HBO3 3, borax 1.5 and H2O to 1 l. to give a blue D maximum of 1.6 vs. 1.25 for a control using a conventional bleaching solution

L6 ANSWER 46 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1974:139486 CAPLUS

DN 80:139486

TI Color photographic silver bleach baths

IN Iwano, Haruhiko; Shimamura, Isao

PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.

SO Ger. Offen., 35 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2321400	A1	19731115	DE 1973-2321400	19730427 <--
	DE 2321400	B2	19791108		
	JP 49005335	A2	19740118	JP 1972-43006	19720428 <--
	JP 57007426	B4	19820210		
	GB 1392163	A	19750430	GB 1973-20272	19730427 <--
PRAI	JP 1972-43006	A	19720428		

AB Baths to assure complete oxidation of leuco dyes in the emulsion, which are readily regenerated, and involve low water pollution only, suitable particularly for AgBr emulsions with 1-10% AgI and high Ag halide content (>40 mg/100 ml), contain per l. 70-150 g of an Fe<sup>3+</sup> aminopolycarboxylate complex (EDTA, nitrilotriacetate, N-hydroxyethylmethylenediamine triacetate), 3-80 g of a halide as rehalogenating agent, 0.1-4 moles of an NH<sub>4</sub> salt or alkanolamine to make possible the high concentration of Fe chelate, and have a pH of 4.8-5.8 (<6.8). Thus, a color-developed paper was bleached in 2 min, after an S2O<sub>3</sub>2-containing stop bath, in a solution of pH 5 containing per l. Na Fe<sup>3+</sup> EDTA 100 g, KBr 50, NH<sub>4</sub>Br 50, H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub> 5, and aqueous

NH<sub>4</sub>OH

5 g. After washing, it was fixed, washed again, and stabilized.

L6 ANSWER 47 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1973:418119 CAPLUS

DN 79:18119

TI Sodium salts of ethylenediaminepolyacetic acids

IN Hertel, Otto; Schwarz, Hans Georg; Hartert, Erwin

PA Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik AG

SO Ger. Offen., 9 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2150994	A1	19730419	DE 1971-2150994	19711013 <--
	DE 2150994	C3	19800604		
	DE 2150994	B2	19790927		
	CH 572461	A	19760213	CH 1971-16803	19711118 <--
	BE 776348	A1	19720607	BE 1971-111369	19711207 <--
	IT 945478	A	19730510	IT 1971-54789	19711216 <--
	CA 956324	A1	19741015	CA 1971-130341	19711216 <--
	NL 7117383	A	19720620	NL 1971-17383	19711217 <--
	AT 316498	B	19740710	AT 1971-10861	19711217 <--
	GB 1363099	A	19740814	GB 1971-58652	19711217 <--
PRAI	DE 1970-2062435	A	19701218		
	DE 1971-2150994	A	19711013		

AB Na salts of (HO<sub>2</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NRCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H [R = CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH (I) or CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H] were prepared by reaction of H<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NHR (II) with NaCN and aqueous HCHO, the reaction mixture concentrated, the precipitated title salts separated, and the filtrate

recycled. Thus, 50 parts 41% I was concentrated to half its original volume to

precipitate 11.3 parts 88.3% I (on drying I of 98.9% purity was obtained); the mother liquor (25 parts 23.5% I) was recycled to the reaction vessel and

34.1% NaCN 11.05, 30% HCHO 7.63, and 99% II ( $R = CH_2CH_2OH$ ) 2.55 parts added to give 32.1 parts 42.7% I solution. By this process, a 1 yield of 93.7% was reached vs. 84% for a run without addition of mother liquor.

L6 ANSWER 48 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1973:57780 CAPLUS

DN 78:57780

TI Sodium aminocarboxylates

IN Kroener, Michael; Daut, Helmut; Hertel, Otto

PA Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik AG

SO Ger. Offen., 11 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2124329	A	19721130	DE 1971-2124329	19710517 <--
	DE 2124329	B2	19761014		
	DE 2124329	C3	19770518		

PRAI DE 1971-2124329 19710517

AB X<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NX<sub>2</sub> (I, X = CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Na), X<sub>3</sub>N, X<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NXCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NX<sub>2</sub>, and HOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NXCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NX<sub>2</sub> of color number 70-150 APHA, useful as complexing agents, were manufactured by reaction of NaCN and HCHO with NH<sub>3</sub> or the corresponding amine, with removal of NH<sub>3</sub> formed by passing air through the reaction mixture at reduced pressure. Thus, 17,700 kg 30% NaCN and 8150 kg 40% HCHO were simultaneously added within 24 hr to 1600 kg H<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> in 4000 kg H<sub>2</sub>O at 85°/350 mm with passing 20 m<sup>3</sup> air/hr through the mixture to give 21,200 kg CN-free solution of color number <100 APHA containing I 44.4, X<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NHX 0.5, X<sub>3</sub>N 1.1, residual complexing agents 0.8, other impurities 1.7, and H<sub>2</sub>O 51.5%. Evaporation of this solution gave 91-2% total complexing agents containing 90% I and H<sub>2</sub>O uptake 53% after 48 hr, as compared with 87-8% total complexing agents containing 73-4% I and H<sub>2</sub>O uptake 94% without reduced pressure.

L6 ANSWER 49 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1972:514563 CAPLUS

DN 77:114563

TI Organophosphorus compounds as complex forming components

IN Carlson, Ronald H.

PA Hooker Chemical Corp.

SO Ger. Offen., 25 pp. Division of Ger. Offen. 1,806,886 (See Brit. 1,201,405, CA 71;60710g).

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 1817812		19720224		<--
PRAI	US		19671102		

AB New mixts. of compds. suitable for complex formation with Cu<sup>+2</sup> and Fe<sup>+3</sup> ions which are superior in this respect to known compds. and especially effective for stabilization of aqueous H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> contain a tris(hydroxalkyl)phosphine, oxide, or sulfide, a tetrakis(hydroxyalkyl)phosphonium halide, hydroxide, or organic salt such as an organophosphorus compound together with an aminocarboxylic acid, such as HN (RCHCO<sub>2</sub>M)<sub>2</sub>, N(RCHCO<sub>2</sub>M)<sub>3</sub>, or H<sub>2</sub>NRCHCO<sub>2</sub>M, or a condensed inorg. phosphate, such as Na, K, or NH<sub>4</sub> tripolyphosphate, e.g. complexing agents consist of (HOCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>PO and P(CH<sub>2</sub>NHCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Na)<sub>3</sub> or P[CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Na)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>3</sub>.

L6 ANSWER 50 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1969:4968 CAPLUS

DN 70:4968

TI Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymers

PA Geigy, J. R., A.-G.

SO Fr., 14 pp.

CODEN: FRXXAK

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 1506916 GB 1145279 US 3527730 ZA 6703588		19671222 19700908 19670000	FR 1966-89329 GB US ZA	19661229 <-- 19661227 <-- <--

PRAI GB  
GB

AB A small amount of an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salt, optionally with an organic phosphite, is added as a stabilizer to acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene terpolymers to give improved flow properties. Thus, 100 parts of Cycolac T, with a traction resistance of 443 kg./cm.2 at 23°, a deformation of 5 mm./min., and a d. of 1.04 was milled with 1 part K borate at 140-65° and molded into 1.25-mm. thick sheet at 180°. A sample sheet and 1 containing no additive were then pressed for 30 min. at 250°. The flow and decoloration was greatest in the sample without additive. A number of expts. were also carried out using Ab-strene 334, and 30:70 acrylonitrile-butadiene and 25:75 styrene-butadiene copolymers. Other additives used included Na borate, Na4P2O7, K4P2O7, pentasodium diethylenetriaminepentaacetate, diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid, Ph3P, NaBO2, Na2HPO4, NaH2PO4, Na3PO4.12H2O, P(O)(OPh)3, Na phthalate, K phthalate, Na sebacate, Na2SiO3, Na silicate, NaOPh, di-Na iminodiacetate, Na citrate, Na maleate, the oxidation product of bisphenol A and Na, Na glycolate, NaO2CCH2Cl, Na salicylate, and C9H19C6H4O)3P.

L6 ANSWER 51 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1969:4957 CAPLUS

DN 70:4957

TI Scum-free laminating resins by admixing a sodium salt of an aminopolycarboxylic acid with an aminoplast

IN Anas, Thomas; Larkin, James D.; Watson, John J.

PA Monsanto Co.

SO U.S., 3 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3406138	A	19681015	US 1963-332278	19631220 <--

PRAI US 1963-332278 A 19631220

AB Na salts of aminopolycarboxylic acid chelating agents and their mixts. with defoamers are added to aminoplast resins to prevent the formation of scum on the surfaces of resin treating baths used for paper for thermoset decorative laminates. Thus, a resin (I) was formed by treating 2.5 moles HCHO with 1 mole melamine under alkaline conditions, and was then spray-dried to form a powder. A solution was prepared by dissolving 50 parts I in 50 parts of a mixture of 4% EtOH and 96% water. This solution formed a scum when poured into a surface pan. The addition of 0.05 weight % tri-Na N-hydroxyethyl)ethylenediaminetriacetate to the solvent before the dissoln. of the I gave a solution which formed no scum, even after standing 3 days at room temperature. A silicone defoaming agent can also be added along with the

Na

salt. The scum which forms on the resin solution surface can clog treating equipment and cause spots on the final treated product. The resin solution can also be used in the preparation of dinnerware and in bonding fibers to form

structures such as oil, water, and air filters.

L6 ANSWER 52 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1966:509164 CAPLUS  
DN 65:109164  
OREF 65:20376d-e  
TI Liquid detergents  
IN Grob, Erwin  
PA C. P. Baker & Co.  
SO 2 pp.  
DT Patent  
LA Unavailable  
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 3265625		19660809	US 1962-234240	19621030 <--
AB A liquid detergent is prepared from a formulation containing an alkali metal salt of an amino carboxylic acid or a mixture of 2 salts of such acids (4-15%), a nonionic surfactant (5-15%), a phosphate ester modified by the addition of alkylene oxides (1-10%), and a fatty acid-alkanolamine condensate (2-8%). Thus, a liquid detergent was prepared by dispersing, in the required amount of water to make 100 parts, p-nonylphenoxyethoxyethanol (14 ethoxy units) 12%, lauric acid-diethanolamine condensate 5%, p-nonylphenol-ethylene oxide condensate phosphate (10 moles ethylene oxide) 5%, Na toluenesulfonate 5%, tetra-Na EDTA 2%, and tri-Na nitrilotriacetate 8% by weight. The composition was a clear liquid, stable at room temperature, and exhibited high detergency with moderate to little sudsing.				

L6 ANSWER 53 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1966:410671 CAPLUS  
DN 65:10671  
OREF 65:1916e-f  
TI Electrolytic removal of metal coatings  
PA J. R. Geigy A.-G.  
SO 11 pp.  
DT Patent  
LA Unavailable  
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI BE 655610 GB 1032734		19650512	BE GB	19641112 <--
PRAI GB		19631112		
AB Thin metal coatings are removed by electrolysis and grease or scale contamination is cleaned off metal surfaces in an alkali cleaner bath containing also an amino carboxylic acid and an alkyl amine. A cleaning solution may contain 87 g. NaOH, 100 ml. of 34% aqueous tri-Na hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetate and 125 ml. triethanolamine/l. of water.				

L6 ANSWER 54 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1966:404826 CAPLUS  
DN 65:4826  
OREF 65:923f-h,924a  
TI Biodegradable detergents  
PA Procter & Gamble Co.  
SO 28 pp.  
DT Patent  
LA Unavailable  
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI BE 665954 19651227 BE 19650625 <--  
AB Granular detergents of superior detergency, easy biodegradability, and acceptable foaming power, comprise a mixture of 10-80% synthetic surface-active agents (I), 20-90% builders (II), and 0.5-5% organic foam booster (III). The I is a mixture of 40-80% Na tallow alkyl sulfate with 20-60% linear Na alkylbenzenesulfonate containing 10-50% of the 2-phenyl isomer and having a chain-length distribution of 5% C10-, 0-30% C10, 15-60% C10-11, 10-45% C13-14, 0-25% C14, 15% maximum C14+, and a balance of C12. The II can be Na5P3O10, Na nitriloacetates, Na ethane-1-hydroxy-1,1-diphosphonate, and their mixts. The III can be a C10-16 fatty alc. or a C10-16 fatty acid amide, ethanolamide, diethanolamide, isopropanolamide, or butanolamide. Thus, detergent granules were prepared by spray-drying a mixture containing linear Na alkylbenzenesulfonate paste 5.8, Na tallow-alkyl sulfate paste 6, Na silicate (containing 0.9 solids of 1.6:1 SiO2:Na2O ratio) 2, C10-14 fatty acid amide 0.35, Na toluenesulfonate 0.3, Na5P3O10 7.5, H2O 1, Na carboxymethyl cellulose 0.0545, and benzotriazole 0.003 kg. The detergent granules had excellent detergency, and their organic constituents were easily biodegradable.

L6 ANSWER 55 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1966:91984 CAPLUS  
DN 64:91984  
OREF 64:17246g-h,17247a  
TI Degrading water-soluble polymers with ferrous salts and a ferric chelating agent  
IN McKennon, Keith R.  
PA Dow Chemical Co.  
SO 4 pp.  
DT Patent  
LA Unavailable  
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 3240737		19660315	US 1963-333744	19631226 <--
AB	High-mol.-weight, water-soluble natural or synthetic polymers are reduced in mol. weight by treatment with an oxygenated aqueous medium to which is added 0.00001-5% Fe++ and 0.001-5% of a Fe3+ chelating agent (based on the aqueous medium). For example, to an oxygenated 3% aqueous solution of NaCl was added 0.5% of a polyacrylamide (mol. weight .apprx.2 + 106) in which .apprx.25% of the carboxamide groups had been hydrolyzed to Na carboxylate groups. After adjusting to pH 7 with HCl, the initial viscosity of the solution was .apprx.10 cp. Then 78.4 ppm. (on total solution) of trisodium N-hydroxyethylenediamine triacetate was added. After 5 min., the viscosity was unchanged. Then 9 ppm. Fe++ was added as a dilute aqueous solution of ferrous ammonium sulfate. After 5 min. the viscosity was 4 cp., indicating a great reduction in the mol. weight of the polymer. Similar results were obtained with dilute solns. of hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose ether, a high-mol.-weight Na polystyrene sulfonate, and a poly-(ethylene oxide). Also effective as the ferric chelating agent were citric acid, tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate, N,N'-ethylenediaminebis(- $\alpha$ -hydroxyacetic acid) and Na hexametaphosphate. The process is useful in the redispersion of flocculated solids in sewage sludge, and in thinning out suspensions of grinding media to permit settling and recovery of dispersed minerals for reuse.				

L6 ANSWER 56 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1966:76790 CAPLUS  
DN 64:76790  
OREF 64:14430b-c  
TI Hard-surface cleaning compositions  
IN Herrick, Aaron B.  
PA Colgate-Palmolive Co.

SO 3 pp.  
DT Patent  
LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	US 3239468		19660308	US 1961-112758	19610526 <--	
AB	Cleaning compns. for use on tile floors or painted surfaces comprise a C8-20 fatty acid-diethanolamine condensate 40-55, an H <sub>2</sub> O-soluble C10-18 alkarenesulfonate 15-25, and a nonionic poly(oxyalkylene) alkylphenol condensate (containing 5-30 alkylenoxy groups and 6-12 C atoms in the alkyl group) 20-45%. The compns. may be used in concns. of 5-20% in liquids such as H <sub>2</sub> O, EtOH, iso-PrOH, or propylene glycol. Thus, to 2.5 g. EDTA at 20° were added 30 g. of nonylphenol-ethylene oxide condensate containing 73% ethylene oxide. Next, 45 g. of coconut fatty acid-diethanolamine condensate were added, followed by 42.5 g. of an aqueous slurry containing approx. 20 g. of 100% active tridecylbenzenesulfonate. The mixture was stirred at 20° to give a clear, brown, viscous concentrate with a pH of 10.6 and a Brookfield viscosity (20° number 7 spindle, 20 rpm.) of 20,000 cps. When used at a concentration of 2.0%, 4 com. cleaners removed 90-100% of wax from floor tiles while the above composition removed 0-10%.					

L6 ANSWER 57 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1966:52806 CAPLUS

DN 64:52806

OREF 64:9909d-f

TI Bead polymers in aqueous medium containing calcium phosphate and an amino polyacetic acid compound

IN Harris, Alva F.

PA Monsanto Co.

SO 3 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	US 3222340		19651207	US 1961-91581	19610227 <--	
AB	By adding 0.5-15% (based on the weight of Ca <sub>3</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> used) of an amino polyacetic acid, such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, to the recipe used for the suspension polymerization of vinylidene monomers, such as styrene, with Ca <sub>3</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> used as the suspending agent, smaller, more uniform-sized beads are prepared. For example, the following polymerization recipe gives a bead polystyrene with an average diameter of 6350 m $\mu$ : water 200, styrene 100, Ca <sub>3</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> 2, CaCO <sub>3</sub> 0.24, and (BzO) <sub>2</sub> 0.20 part. When 0.01-0.3 part tri-Na (hydroxyethyl)ethylenediaminetriacetate (I) is added, the average diameter of the bead is reduced (parts I added and average diameter of polymer beads (m $\mu$ ) given): 0.01, 3911; 0.02, 432; 0.03, 432; 0.05, 326; 0.10, 147; 0.30, 5670; 0.50-2.00, coagulated. The tetra-Na salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid produced similar results.					

L6 ANSWER 58 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1966:30391 CAPLUS

DN 64:30391

OREF 64:5663h,5664b-c

TI Toxicity of some new chelating agents for radiostrontium removal

AU Kostial, Krista; Maljkovic, Tea; Slat, Blanka; Weber, O.

SO Arhiv Hig. Rada Toksikol. (1962), 13(4), 295-8

DT Journal

LA English

AB The following chelating compds. were compared with respect to their acute intraperitoneal L.D.50: EDTA, DTPA (diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid), DIMEDTA (dimethylethylenediaminetetraacetic acid), PDTA

(propylenediaminetetraacetic acid), HEDTA (N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetetraacetic acid). The toxicity of the newly synthesized compound DIMEDTA is almost equal to the toxicity of DTPA, both substances being less toxic than the other three complexing agents. L.D.50 values for PDTA are within the values found for EDTA.

L6 ANSWER 59 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1965:447066 CAPLUS

DN 63:47066

OREF 63:8581b-d

TI Filmforming polymers

IN Hwa, Jesse C. H.

PA Rohm & Haas Co.

SO 22 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	BE 646619 FR 1393776		19641016	BE FR	<--

PRAI US 19630416

AB Latexes containing CO<sub>2</sub>H groups, which are prepared from a H<sub>2</sub>O-insol. polymer (containing 3-20 weight % CO<sub>2</sub>H) of an unsatd. carboxylic acid and a nonionic or anionic dispersant, which may contain CO<sub>2</sub>H groups, are treated with a Cu<sup>++</sup>, Hg<sup>++</sup>, Ca, Mg, Sr, Ba, Al, Pb, Zr, Cm, Cr, Zn, Fe, Mn, Ni, or Sn oxide, hydroxide, or salt, and the coagulated latexes are filtered to give polymers that can be molded, redispersed in aqueous solution, and used as coatings. Thus, 100 parts latex of 87:10:3 (by weight) Et acrylate-Me methacrylate-itaconic acid terpolymer (I) containing 5 weight % (on I) C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>40</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>40</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH is treated with 18 parts diisobutylene-maleic anhydride copolymer (semiamide, semi-NH<sub>4</sub> salt), the mixture is agitated, 57 parts 10% CaCl<sub>2</sub> is added, and the coagulated polymer is separated, dried at 60°, and ground to give a powder of sp. gr. 0.404 g./ml. The product (35 parts) is dispersed in a solution of 25 parts (NaO<sub>2</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N[CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Na)]<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Na in 150 parts H<sub>2</sub>O, and the latex obtained is dried in air to give a polymer film.

L6 ANSWER 60 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1965:401184 CAPLUS

DN 63:1184

OREF 63:183g-h,184a

TI Production of photographic polymeric images by heat development

IN Millard, Frederick W.; Laman, Richard F.

PA General Aniline & Film Corp.

SO 5 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3178283		19650413	US 1961-107669	19610504 <--

AB Superior light-sensitive materials are obtained by utilizing the photodecompn. products of an aromatic light-sensitive diazo compound to control or modulate polymerization of ethylenically unsatd. monomeric compds., where a thermal initiator is employed for the purpose of triggering such polymerization. Especially useful compds. are the vinyl or vinylidene compds. activated by direct attachment to a neg. group such as halogen, CO, CN, C.tplbond.C, O, or aryl, e.g., acrylamide. The diazo compds. are employed in the form of their stabilized salts, e.g., p-diphenyldiazonium sulfate. Thus, a baryta paper base was coated with a composition of 10 g. poly-(vinyl pyrrolidinone) K-15, 50 ml. 95% EtOH, and 1 g. [Me<sub>2</sub>C-(CN)N:]<sub>2</sub>. The resulting coating was then overlaid with a mixture of 5 g. gelatin, 50 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, and 1 g. Na 2-diazo-1-naphthol-5-

sulfonate and 5 ml. of the monomer solution containing acrylamide 180, N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide 7, and H<sub>2</sub>O 120 parts. The resulting coating was dried, exposed, and developed, after which the unpolymerized material was removed by washing with warm H<sub>2</sub>O to give a high-definition pos. photographic polymeric image. The invention is useful in the production of relief printing plates.

L6 ANSWER 61 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1965:401183 CAPLUS

DN 63:1183

OREF 63:183f-g

TI Bleach-fixing bath

IN Jacobson, Kurt I.

PA Pavelle Ltd.

SO 3 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 991412		19650505	GB 1961-16054	19610503 <--
AB	A photographic bleach-fix bath comprises a ferric salt of an alkylene amine polyacetic acid as bleaching agent, a Ag halide solvent as fixing agent, and a nonchelate salt of an alkylene amine polyacetic acid in a weight ratio of 1:3 to the ferric salt to stabilize the bath. Thus, a subject bath contains 100 g. (NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> , 20 g. NH <sub>4</sub> SCN, 12 g. di-Na ethylenediaminetetraacetate, 35 g. Na ferric ethylenediaminetetraacetate, 3 g. thiourea, and H <sub>2</sub> O to 1 l.; the pH is 6.5. At 80°F. developed film is fixed and bleached in 5 min., and paper in 1-2 min.				

L6 ANSWER 62 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1964:485223 CAPLUS

DN 61:85223

OREF 61:14904b-d

TI Solubilizers for sulfonate detergents

IN Schiltz, Lee R.; Rogers, Russell H.; Rogers, Evelyn

PA Swift & Co.

SO 3 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3151084		19640929	US 1961-95435	19610313 <--
AB	The H <sub>2</sub> O solubility of detergent compns. (I) consisting essentially of an alkylarenesulfonate and an inorg. detergency builder salt is improved by addition of 0.25-4% by weight of a mixture of 50-95% by weight tetra-Na EDTA (II) and 5-50% of the Na salts of N, N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)glycine (III), iminodiacetic acid, nitrilotriacetic acid, or hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid. In mixing I, an aqueous slurry of the detergents containing 25-50% of their weight of H <sub>2</sub> O is made before addition of the amino compds., after which the aqueous mixture can be dried or used in a slurry form. Thus, a detergent consisting of Na dodecylbenzenesulfonate 30, Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 50, NaCl 10, and Na <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> 10%, when made into a 5% aqueous solution, heated to 150°F., and cooled to 80°F. produced considerable precipitate After addition of 0.50% of a mixture of 85% II and 15% III and subjecting the composition to heating and cooling, no precipitate was present.				

L6 ANSWER 63 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1964:447242 CAPLUS

DN 61:47242

OREF 61:8142h,8143a

TI Stable compositions of the alkali metal salts of penicillins and polyacetic acids  
IN Goldberg, Martin  
PA Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.  
SO 2 pp.  
DT Patent  
LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1		KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PATENT NO.		-----	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 3141822		19640721	US 1962-177265	19620305 <--
PRAI	US		19620305		
AB	Chemical synthesized penicillins or their salts were stabilized by blending with an alkali metal salt of a polyacetic acid (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, diethylene-triaminepentaacetic acid, N-hydroxyethylenediaminetriacetic acid, nitrilotriacetic acid, and 1,2-diaminocyclohexanetetra-acetic acid). Thus, 1 g. Na dimethoxyphenylpenicillin was blended under sterile conditions with 50 mg. tri-Na ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid and filled in a vial. The composition was reconstituted by adding 1.5 ml. of H <sub>2</sub> O for injection and then stored at room temperature. The composition remained stable for 4 days.				

L6 ANSWER 64 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1964:435668 CAPLUS  
DN 61:35668  
OREF 61:6258b-c  
TI Stabilization of aqueous alkanolamine solutions in gas-treating processes  
IN Johnson, Wayne W.; Lew, Marshall; McElwain, Robert E.  
PA U.S. Dept. of the Navy

SO 5 pp.  
 DT Patent  
 LA Unavailable  
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE  
 ----- ----- -----  
 PI US 3137654 19640616 US 1961-98986 19610328 <--  
 AB Oxidative deterioration of aqueous alkanolamine solns. used as CO<sub>2</sub> scrubbers  
 to purify air results in darkening of the solution and generation of NH<sub>3</sub>.  
 The presence of 1.1-4.5 volume % chelating agents such as N,N-bis-  
 (hydroxyethyl)glycine, N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid, EDTA,  
 and their salts prevents this.

L6 ANSWER 65 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1964:75737 CAPLUS  
DN 60:75737  
OREF 60:13342d-f  
TI Grafting dienes onto vinyl polymers  
PA Pechiney-Compagnie de Produits Chimiques et Electrometallurgiques  
SO 6 pp.; Addn. to Fr. 1,276,804 (CA 57, 11401i)  
DT Patent  
LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 82090		19531220	FR 1962-903185	19620706 <--
PRAI	FR		19620706		
AB	The process of the main patent is modified by using <0.01% of the complexing agent, especially if this agent is an alkali metal salt of EDTA or nitrilotriacetic acid. Thus, stearic acid 11.2, NaOH 0.5, K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> 0.45, Na <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> , 0.225, and CH <sub>2</sub> :CHCl 850 g. in 3 l. deionized H <sub>2</sub> O were polymerized at 60° under N to 90% conversion. The remaining monomer was discharged, by expansion and flushing with N, and the mixture cooled to 20°. Na EDTA 0.004 in a degassed solution of freshly distilled butadiene 170 and Me methacrylate 170 g. were added and polymerized at 40°.				

The rate of conversion was 15%/hr.

L6 ANSWER 66 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1964:28564 CAPLUS  
DN 60:28564  
OREF 60:5023h,5024a-c  
TI Some aspects of the theory of corrosion of reactor materials in critical-parameter water  
AU Gerasimov, V. V.; Gromova, A. I.; Moskvichev, G. S.  
CS Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow  
SO Corrosion Reactor Mater., Proc. Conf., Salzburg, Austria, 1962 (1962), 1, 77-90  
DT Journal  
LA Russian  
AB In a study of the kinetics of electrode processes in autoclave tests at temps. up to 300° and pressures up to 87 atmospheric, tests were made on low-alloy Cr and Cr-Ni steels and Al alloys. Anode polarization curves showed areas of passivity and overpassivity where active dissoln. of the metals occurred. With steady potential conditions in neutral medium, the rates of the cathodic processes, O ionization, and H<sup>+</sup> discharge were similar; increased O concentration in the H<sub>2</sub>O did not affect the kinetics of the anodic processes but increased the cathodic rate and shifted the potential towards a pos. value. Increasing O levels in the H<sub>2</sub>O increased the rate of corrosion of the low-alloy steel to a maximum value. Inhibition of corrosion of these metals did not appear to be related to O in the H<sub>2</sub>O. Under certain potential conditions Cl<sup>-</sup> participates directly in the anodic process, renders the metal impulsive, and increases the rate of metal corrosion. The effects of SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, CO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup>, and corrosion products, both in solution and on the metal surface are also considered in terms of the kinetics of the electrode processes and of the corrosion resistance of these structural materials. In the case of the steel specimens, n irradiation did not affect the kinetics of the anodic process but increased the rate of the cathodic reaction; irradiation did not increase the overall corrosion rate.

L6 ANSWER 67 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1963:483819 CAPLUS  
DN 59:83819  
OREF 59:15608f-g  
TI Effects of two chelating agents on absorption and translocation of Fe, Cu, Mn, and Zn by the cotton plant  
AU Guinn, Gene; Joham, Howard E.  
SO Soil Science (1962), 94(4), 220-3  
CODEN: SOSCAK; ISSN: 0038-075X  
DT Journal  
LA Unavailable  
AB Cotton plants (*Gossypium hirsutum* var. Paymaster 54B) were grown in nutrient solns. containing 0, 25, 50, 100, or 200 micromoles ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) or hydroxyethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (HEEDTA)/l. in the Na salt form. Plants were harvested after 21 days and the concns. of Fe, Cu, Mn, and Zn in the leaves and roots determined. Addition of both chelating agents increased Fe and decreased Mn and Zn contents of leaves. Best results were from the 50 micromoles/l. concentration. Higher concns. decreased Fe accumulation in leaves. EDTA and HEEDTA promoted translocation of Fe, interfered with Mn translocation and decreased Cu and Zn uptake. Mn content of roots was increased while Fe, Cu, and Zn contents were reduced by both agents.

L6 ANSWER 68 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1963:37168 CAPLUS  
DN 58:37168  
OREF 58:6339g-h  
TI Infrared spectra of aqueous solutions. III. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic

acid, n-hydroxyethylenediaminetriacetic acid, and diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid  
AU Nakamoto, Kazuo; Morimoto, Yukiyoshi; Martell, Arthur E.  
CS Illinois Inst. Technol., Chicago  
SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (1963), 85, 309-13  
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863  
DT Journal  
LA Unavailable  
AB cf CA 57, 5478g. Infrared spectra of these acids are reported. Structures of the predominant species in solution at various pH values are elucidated by combining the results of infrared studies with those of potentiometric titration. Structures of insol. species are also deduced from the spectra of the crystalline compds.

L6 ANSWER 69 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1963:7602 CAPLUS

DN 58:7602

OREF 58:1210e

TI Chemical milling of magnesium  
IN Zussman, Hyman W.; Pines, Robert M.  
PA Geigy Chemical Corp.

SO 2 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 3063944 19621113 US 1959-848515 19591026 <--

AB Mg is chemical milled when immersed in a bath containing Na and NH<sub>4</sub> ethylenediaminetetracetate (EDTA), diethylenetriaminepentaacete, or hydroxyethylenediaminetriacetate. A bath containing 10 parts di-Na EDTA/100 parts aqueous solution is prepared, the bath is heated at 85-90°, Mg is immersed in the bath for approx. 10 min., and 60% of the Mg is milled away.

L6 ANSWER 70 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1963:5401 CAPLUS

DN 58:5401

OREF 58:879d-e,880a-b

TI Prevention of aftercooking gray discoloration in potatoes and other vegetables

IN Fellers, John C.; Morin, Edward L.

PA Seabrook Farms Co.

SO 3 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 3049427 19620814 US 1959-829965 19590728 <--

AB Aftercooking discoloration of vegetables was prevented by treating the vegetables, no later than the time of their initial subjection to a temperature high enough to trigger the discoloration, with a solution of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) having a concentration of 0.03-0.7% by weight

A pH of 2-9, which did not impart objectionable flavor to the vegetables, was maintained. The vegetables were treated with the solution of EDTA at 120-212°F. for a time sufficient for the temperature range to penetrate the vegetables. The use of 1 part EDTA with 2 parts Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> at pH 3 was very effective in preventing aftercooking discoloration. Na<sub>4</sub>EDTA, Na<sub>3</sub>EDTA, Na<sub>2</sub>EDTA, Ca<sub>2</sub>Na<sub>2</sub>EDTA, Al<sub>2</sub>Na<sub>2</sub>EDTA, and CHEL-DM acid and CHEL-330 acid (com. (hydroxyethyl)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid and diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid, resp.) have also been effectively used. Sweet potatoes, white potatoes, yams, cauliflower, and egg plant were also successfully treated for aftercooking discoloration.

L6 ANSWER 71 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1962:471277 CAPLUS

DN 57:71277

OREF 57:14216i,14217a

TI Soil improvement by chelating agents

IN Bersworth, Frederick C.

PA Dow Chemical Co.

SO 5 pp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 3051563 19620828 US 1957-697515 19571120 <--

AB Fe chelate combined with a free chelating agent improved the soil over a large pH range. The chelating agent has a general formula A(X)N(RNX)nRN(X)Y where R is a C2-3 alkylene group, X is AcO or PrO, an alkali metal, or NH4 salt; A is H, an alkyl, alkoxy, aralkyl, or sulfhydryl group; Y is either A or X; and n an integer from 0-4. The addition of the chelating agent and chelate to the soil may be made directly by application of the pure compound or with a carrier, or they may be added in solution

L6 ANSWER 72 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1962:51398 CAPLUS

DN 56:51398

OREF 56:9716b-c

TI Stabilizing sulfur-containing alkaline solutions

IN Henry, Robert C.

PA Universal Oil Products Co.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 3017364 19620116 US 1959-858570 19591210 <--

AB The loss of H2S from KOH solns. was greatly reduced by addition of the pentasodium salt of diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid, the trisodium salt of N-hydroxyethylenediaminetriacetic acid, or other aminoalkanoic acid salts. The same stabilizers reduced the losses of mercaptans from KOH solution from about 50% loss in 1 hr. and 100% in 24 hrs. with no stabilizer to less than 1% for either time with 1% stabilizer.

L6 ANSWER 73 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1962:37351 CAPLUS

DN 56:37351

OREF 56:7004f

TI Corrosion inhibitors

IN Newman, Theodore R.

PA Nalco Chemical Co.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 3011863 19611205 US 1958-734827 19580513 <--

AB The synergized CN-PO4 treatment described in U.S. 2,515,-529 (CA 44, 8312f) is modified by the addition of 1-15 p.p.m. chelating agent. Thus, the addition of 5 p.p.m. tri-Na N-hydroxyethylenediaminetriacetate to a CN-PO4 inhibitor solution reduced the corrosion rate of mild steel in recirculating cooling H2O from 4.3 to 1.9 mils/year.

L6 ANSWER 74 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1962:33746 CAPLUS

DN 56:33746

OREF 56:6431e-f

TI Factors affecting and methods of determining potato chip quality

AU Smith, Ora  
CS Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY  
SO American Potato Journal (1961), 38, 265-71  
CODEN: APOJAY; ISSN: 0003-0589  
DT Journal  
LA Unavailable  
AB Potato chip color is affected by soil H<sub>2</sub>O and temperature during potato growth. Spraying plants during the growing season with NaHSO<sub>3</sub>, chloro IPC, tetra-Na salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, and the tri-Na salt of N-hydroxyethylenetriacetic acid results in chips of lighter color. Development and accumulation of reducing sugars in potatoes stored at 40°F. are greatly retarded by short exposure of potatoes to SO<sub>2</sub> before storage, resulting in lighter colored chips.

L6 ANSWER 75 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1962:8008 CAPLUS  
DN 56:8008  
OREF 56:1545h-i,1546g  
TI Effect of sodium tridecanedicarboxylates on the surface-active and washing properties of sodium tridecanemonocarboxylates  
AU Asinger, Friedrich; Bochnia, Dieter  
CS Tech. Hochschule, Dresden, Germany  
SO Journal fuer Praktische Chemie (Leipzig) (1961), 13, 1-22  
CODEN: JPCEAO; ISSN: 0021-8383  
DT Journal  
LA Unavailable  
AB Surface tension, immersion wetting-, foaming-, and degreasing capacity were measured of aqueous solns. of 5 isomeric Na tridecanecarboxylates, 3 isomeric tridecanedicarboxylates, and mixts. of mono- and dicarboxylates. As the CO<sub>2</sub>H group was shifted to the middle of the C chain the properties of the mono acid salts became worse; the same quality showed diacid salts with the increased distance of the CO<sub>2</sub>H groups. The presence of diacid salts enhances the washing properties of the monoacid salts, even when present at 60-80%. All acids were prepared by malonic ester synthesis.

L6 ANSWER 76 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1961:120006 CAPLUS  
DN 55:120006  
OREF 55:22608i,22609a-b  
TI A new category of contrast media: water-soluble radiopaque polyvalent chelates  
AU Nalbandian, Robert M.; Rice, William T.; Nickel, Warren O.  
CS Wayne State Univ., Detroit, MI  
SO Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences (1959), 78, 779-92, discussion 791-2  
CODEN: ANYAA9; ISSN: 0077-8923  
DT Journal  
LA Unavailable  
AB The use of di-Na Bi diethylenetriaminepentaacetate (Bi DTPA) (I) as contrast medium in dogs gave bronchograms of diagnostic quality. The absorption was rapid and doses 3 times the theoretical were tolerated. In angiographic studies the useful dose of I approached the M.L.D. The chelate was rapidly excreted, but renal lesions were demonstrated. The use of di-Na Ca diethylenetriaminepentaacetate in conjunction with I is discussed.

L6 ANSWER 77 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1961:107567 CAPLUS  
DN 55:107567  
OREF 55:20246a-b  
TI Food additives. Chelating agents used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard  
AU Anon.  
SO Federal Register (1961), 26, 6512, 20 Jul 1961

DT CODEN: FEREAC; ISSN: 0097-6326  
LA Journal  
LA Unavailable  
AB Na glucoheptonate, tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate, trisodium N-hydroxyethylatedylenediaminetriacetate, or their combinations may be used under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for the title purpose in an amount not greater than that required to accomplish the intended tech. effect.

L6 ANSWER 78 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1960:21638 CAPLUS

DN 54:21638

OREF 54:4212f-i,4213a

TI Cleaning and plating of ferrous metals

IN Meyer, Walter R.

PA Enthone, Inc.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2915444		19591201	US 1955-551977	19551209 <--
DE 1116013			DE	

AB Ferrous articles coated with rust and grease are cleaned and electroplated in a single operation. They are immersed in a strongly alkaline aqueous solution (pH

$\geq 10$ ) containing a H<sub>2</sub>O-soluble organic complexing agent for Fe oxides, a cyanide, and a salt or oxide of a metal, such as Zn, Sn, Cd, or Cu, at 70-150°F. An elec. current is repeatedly applied for about 30 sec. with the article as cathode and then for 10 sec. with the article as anode. This cycle is continued for 2-30 min., and then the article can be plated with the metal in the same solution. The complexing agent can be 1 or more of soluble organic compds. capable of complexing Fe oxides and having at least 2 OH or amino groups or both, such as ethylene glycol, mannitol, glucose, hydroxy carboxylic acids, amino carboxylic acids, nitrilotriacetic acid, salts of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, or N-(2-hydroxyethyl)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid salts. For cleaning only, the solution should contain NaOH or KOH 25-200, complexing agent 30-120, and NaCN or KCN 0-120 g./l. A preferred dry mixture contains NaOH 36, Fe-ion complexing agent 30, and NaCN 34%, and about 300-400 g./l. of the mixture is dissolved. The elec. current should be applied at 25-125 amp. c.d./sq. ft. of surface of the article, the other electrode being a C rod. Either a.c. of 10-60 cycles/sec., or d.c. current can be used for cleaning but only d.c. for plating. The cleaning time is usually 2-7 min. and is shorter when cyanide is present. Thus, in an aqueous solution containing 200 g./l.

NaOH and 100 g./l. Na gluconate at 100°F. steel was treated as with 25 amp./sq. ft. for 2 min. to remove the rust completely. With NaCN 100 g./l. also in the solution, the rust removal was complete in 90 sec. With ZnO 19 g./l. and addnl. NaCN in a similar solution at 125°F., electrolysis with 50 amp./sq. ft. began as soon as the surface was clean.

L6 ANSWER 79 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1959:126732 CAPLUS

DN 53:126732

OREF 53:22760c-i

TI Organic ferric compounds for intramuscular injection

IN Rubin, Martin

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2893916		19590707	US 1956-587499	19560528 <--
AB Compds. of ferric M 2-(hydroxyethyl)ethylenediaminetriacetate (I), in				

which M represents an alkali or alkaline earth metal or an organic, nontoxic cation, were prepared and tested as Fe donors; the compds. are electrically neutral. These compds. had the following advantages in intramuscular administration: nontoxic; held the Fe so tightly that there was neither hydrolysis nor precipitation in the tissues; the Fe was not precipitated in the blood

stream; the organic part of the complex is nonmetabolizable, the unutilized part being excreted in the urine. Some organic M groups used, e.g. procaine, served to reduce rate of excretion from body, permitting longer action. The Na salt of I was prepared by converting com. N-(2-hydroxyethyl)ethylenediamine to its triacetate by treating it with HCHO and HCN or otherwise (cf. Chaberek and Martell, C.A. 50, 1591h), followed by a procedure given in detail in the patent. In this process, up to 5% of the Fe-free I remained, and this was deemed advantageous in the medicament since it acted to stabilize I, probably by inhibiting the precipitation

of Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> or Fe(OH)<sub>2</sub>. Similarly, the Mg, Ca, and K salts of I were prepared. Other salts of I were prepared using the following compds.: dibenzylamine; procaine; 1-phenyl-2-methylaminopropanol; N-methyl-1,2-diphenyl-2-hydroxy ethylamine; N,N-dibenzylethylenediamine; N,N-bis(dihydroabietyl)ethylenediamine. Ethylene oxide was allowed to react with 1,2-diaminocyclohexane to give the N-2-hydroxyethyl derivative, which on further reaction with HCHO and HCN and hydrolysis with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> yielded 1,2-diaminocyclohexylene-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N,N'N'-triacetic acid, from which the Na-Fe complex was prepared by the process mentioned above. The Na-Fe complex of N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1,2-propylenediamine-N,N',N'-triacetic acid was prepared from the appropriate base, and then the cations and amines mentioned were used to prepare salts. By interaction of MeCHO, NaCN, and (CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> in NaOH solution N-(2-hydroxypropyl)ethylenediamine was prepared and from this the N,N',N'-triacetic acid; then the cations and amines mentioned were used to prepare salts. These compds. could be used dissolved in pyrogen-free H<sub>2</sub>O, isotonic NaCl solns., or glucose solns. Solns. with 15 mg. Fe/ml. pyrogen-free H<sub>2</sub>O had a pH of 7.4 approx. The amorphous product precipitated by EtOH, containing about 2% of the Fe-free M<sub>3</sub> salt,

e.g. tri-Na salt, was preferred for pharmaceutical uses. Tests on rats showed curative value in Fe deficiency anemia for these compds., whereas a similar group receiving Fe saccharate intramuscularly showed no improvement.

L6 ANSWER 80 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1959:121127 CAPLUS

DN 53:121127

OREF 53:21583g-i

TI Sequestering compositions for corrosion prevention

PA Thomas Hedley Co. Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 814858		19590610	GB 1957-20897	19570702 <-
AB	Monoalkyl polyethylene glycol phosphates (I) are added in amts. of 3-40% to sequestering compns. containing aminopolycarboxylates to retard or prevent corrosion to Al, Zn, Ni, and German silver. Thus, an inhibitor composition consisted of 20 parts Na salt of polypropylene benzenesulfonate (average 12 C atoms in the alkyl portion), 50 parts Na ethylenediaminetetraacetate, 5 parts Na salt (II) of the phosphated reaction product of 2 moles ethylene oxide with 1 mole hardened sperm alc., 20 parts Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , and 5 parts H <sub>2</sub> O. In a control composition, 5 parts Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> replaced II. Test strips of Al, Zn, and German silver were immersed in the 2 solns. The solution containing the II caused weight losses of 1.4, 0.8, and 1.1 mg., resp., after 3 hrs. at 140°F. Under the same conditions, using the control composition, weight losses were 45, 6.9, and 1.4 mg., resp. Compds. of the formula				

$R(OC_2H_4)_xOPO_3XY$ , in which R is an alkyl group of 14-22 C atoms, x is 1-7, and X and Y are each H, Na, K, NH<sub>4</sub>, or hydroxymethyl-substituted ammonium, can be used as the corrosion inhibitors. Use as the Ca-sequestering amino-polycarboxylate of a salt of N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid and of salts of nitrilotriacetic acid is claimed.

L6 ANSWER 81 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1959:64808 CAPLUS

DN 53:64808

OREF 53:11769c-f

TI Recovery and purification of tetracyclines

PA American Cyanamid Co.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 808362		19590204	GB	<--
AB	Fermentation mash (3 l.) from Streptomyces aureofaciens culture was brought to pH 1.5 with H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> , 60 g. diatomaceous earth was added, the mixture stirred, filtered, the cake slurried with 3 l. H <sub>2</sub> O, 25% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> added to pH 1.5, and the mixture filtered. To 5 l. of the combined filtrates, containing 1520 µg. chlortetracycline/ml., 15 g. com. Na ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, 10N NaOH to pH 3.5, and 18 ml. 75% Aerosol OT were added. The mixture was stirred for 20 min., 10N NaOH added to pH 7, 100 ml. 0.5% solution of vinyl acetate-maleic anhydride copolymer (mol. weight about 50,000) was added. The mixture was allowed to settle for 2 hrs., then 4 l. of supernatant liquid was siphoned off. Diatomaceous earth (5 g.) was added to the residue. The mixture was stirred for 10 min. and filtered through a Buchner funnel precoated with 5 g. of the earth. The cake was stirred and 6N HCl added to pH 2. The mixture was filtered. The cake was mixed with 48 ml. 2-ethoxyethanol (I). The suspension was filtered through a Buchner funnel. The cake was washed with 12 ml. I, the filtrates combined, HCl added to pH 0.5, 0.8 g. NaCl added, and the mixture shaken for 36 hrs. to crystallize completely the chlortetracycline-HCl which was filtered, washed successively with I, water, and EtOH, and then dried. The crystals assayed 960 µg./mg., E (1%, 1 cm.) at 460 mµ = 0.334, with 66% recovery from the mash. Other polymeric polyelectrolyte flocculating agents, Na alkyl sulfosuccinates, and chelating agents are used in modifications of the procedure.				

L6 ANSWER 82 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1959:44820 CAPLUS

DN 53:44820

OREF 53:7994h-i,7995a

TI Aminoalkyl acids and their derivatives

IN Sundberg, Robert L.; Chiddix, Max E.; Williams, Earl P.

PA General Aniline & Film Corp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2860160		19581111	US 1956-622735	19561119 <--
AB	Aqueous methyltaurine (459 g.) and 400 ml. Me <sub>2</sub> CHOH heated to 75°, 276.4 g. 3-(p-nonylphenoxy)propylene oxide added dropwise during 1.33 hrs., the mixture refluxed 2.75 hrs., and the solvents distilled in vacuo until excessive foaming occurred gave 788.5 g. product (I), converted to excellent foam by the Ross-Miles method. I (79 g.) adjusted to pH 4 with N HCl, evaporated to dryness, dissolved in 300 ml. anhydrous EtOH, filtered, and 18.5 g. lauryl amine added to the EtOH solution gave the lauryl amine salt of N-methyl-N-[2-hydroxy-2-(p-nonylphenoxy)propyl]taurine. Similar products were prepared from sarcosine and β-alanine. The products are useful to emulsify vegetable and mineral oils in water, to inhibit rusting of steel,				

and to treat and process textiles.

L6 ANSWER 83 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1959:36177 CAPLUS

DN 53:36177

OREF 53:6481a-c

TI Stabilization of sorbic acid salts

IN Montagna, Amelio R.; Lashley, Everett R.

PA Union Carbide Corp.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2866818	-----	19581230	US 1957-637893	19570204 <--
AB Aqueous solns. of I are stabilized by incorporation of an amine of the type N(CH <sub>2</sub> -) <sub>3</sub> , in which 2 of the CH <sub>2</sub> groups are attached to an organic group containing only 1 C atom. Thus, O was bubbled through a solution containing 0.004 part ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) per 100 parts I for 8 hrs. at 100°. The color increased from 15 to 150 on the Pt-Co scale. The di-Na and tetra-Na salts of EDTA, the mono-Na salts of N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)glycine, and the tri-Na salt of N-hydroxyethyl-substituted EDTA were also effective.				

L6 ANSWER 84 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1959:9332 CAPLUS

DN 53:9332

OREF 53:1729a-c

TI Chelating agents in resin finishing

AU Cooney, William J.

SO Am. Dyestuff Repr. (1958), 47, P797-P801

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

AB A study of the effect of organic chelating agents in resin baths was conducted on mercerized 80/80 cotton fabric by using bis(hydroxymethyl)urea, bis(hydroxymethyl)ethyleneurea, and methylated melamine-HCHO. The chelating agents used were strongly alkaline, requiring increased use of catalyst. Best results were obtained by using the tri-Na salt of N-(hydroxyethyl)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid and the penta-Na salt of diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid. Treated samples of cotton cloth were dyed with acid and basic colors. Dyeings were deeper on samples containing N-(hydroxyethyl)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid. Addition of chelating agents to the resin bath improves phys. properties of the treated fabrics, in many cases increasing tear and tensile strength and reducing Cl damage.

L6 ANSWER 85 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1958:116994 CAPLUS

DN 52:116994

OREF 52:20758a-c

TI A possible relation between the degree of after-cooking discoloration and the optical density of extracts of Ontario potatoes

AU Hunsader, Mercedes L.; Hanning, Flora

CS Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison

SO American Potato Journal (1958), 35, 543-52

CODEN: APOJAY; ISSN: 0003-0589

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

AB cf. ibid. 34, 347(1957). Potatoes sprayed with solns. of the Ca, Fe, and Na salts of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid with the acid itself showed an increase in after-cooking discoloration with longer periods of storage at room temperature following cold storage. Aqueous exts. (I) and press juice (II) of

cooked potato tissue showed ultraviolet absorption maximum at 270 m $\mu$ , whereas alc. exts. (III) showed maximum at 270 and 330 m $\mu$ . I and aqueous solns. of II contained more phenolic material than III or alc. solns. of II. Caffeic acid, chlorogenic acid, and tyrosine may not be the principal absorbing substances in potato exts. The peak at 270 m $\mu$  appears to be phenolic in nature, but it is doubtful that the peak at 330 m $\mu$  is caused by caffeic or chlorogenic acids. The phenols responsible for discoloration were not identified; tyrosine may be present but is masked by the substance absorbing strongly at 270 m $\mu$ .

L6 ANSWER 86 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1958:116993 CAPLUS  
DN 52:116993  
OREF 52:20757i,20758a  
TI Potato quality. X. Post-harvest treatment to prevent after-cooking darkening  
AU Smith, Ora  
CS Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY  
SO American Potato Journal (1958), 35, 573-84  
CODEN: APOJAY; ISSN: 0003-0589  
DT Journal  
LA Unavailable  
AB cf. C.A. 49, 7772i. Katahdin potato tubers treated with SO<sub>2</sub> gas and held 48 hrs. in a tightly stoppered container at 50 or 75°F. showed no after-cooking darkening. Tubers dipped 2 min. in 2% solns. of NaHSO<sub>3</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>, Na gluconate, or Versenol (tri-Na salt of N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid) and held 48 hrs. at 75° showed little or no darkening. 43 references.

L6 ANSWER 87 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1958:63435 CAPLUS  
DN 52:63435  
OREF 52:11424g-h  
TI Compound product for disinfecting or sterilizing paper-making pulps  
PA Prochim S. A.  
DT Patent  
LA Unavailable  
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 789868		19580129	GB 1956-25056	19560816 <-
AB To prevent deterioration in paper pulp owing to the presence of putrefactive bacteria, a complex containing an organic Hg compound as a sterilizing agent and about 30% of an "isolating agent" to prevent the precipitation of HgS is added to the pulp. Sterilizing agents are Hg alkoxyalkyl compds., e.g., MeOHgEt, or Hg alkyls, aryls, or alkylaryls, e.g., HgEt <sub>2</sub> or HgPh <sub>2</sub> . Isolating agents include the tetra-Na ethylenediaminetetraacetate N-hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid, and HON(CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H) <sub>2</sub> .				

L6 ANSWER 88 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1957:77679 CAPLUS  
DN 51:77679  
OREF 51:14037g-h  
TI Effect of polyamine polyacetate metal-chelating agents on the absorption of mineral elements by plants  
AU Sayles, James H., Jr.  
CS Ohio State Univ., Columbus  
SO (1957) 117 pp.; microfilm, \$2.00; paper enlargement, \$11.70  
Avail.: Univ. Microfilms (Ann Arbor, Mich.), Order No. 21453  
From: Dissertation Abstr. 17, 1224  
DT Dissertation  
LA Unavailable

AB Unavailable

L6 ANSWER 89 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1957:14111 CAPLUS

DN 51:14111

OREF 51:3027c-d

TI Comparison of the effect of Fe-3-specific (N,N-dihydroxyethylglycine), versenol, and calcium disodium versenate on urinary iron excretion in a patient with hemochromatosis

AU McMahon, F. Gilbert

CS Lackland Air Force Base, TX

SO Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine (1956), 48, 589-602

CODEN: JLCMAK; ISSN: 0022-2143

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

AB cf. Seven, et al., C.A. 49, 7129i. Ca ethylenediaminetetraacetate enhanced urinary Fe excretion 2-fold when given intravenously. Versenol, orally given, produced a 2-fold increase in Fe excretion; given intravenously produced more than a 4-fold increase. N,N-Dihydroxyethylglycine by mouth had little effect on Fe excretion; intravenously it approx. doubled urinary Fe excretion. Phlebotomy remained the treatment of choice. 36 references.

L6 ANSWER 90 OF 90 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1956:75403 CAPLUS

DN 50:75403

OREF 50:14182a-b

TI Chelating agents as color stabilizers for adrenaline hydrochloride solutions

AU Roscoe, Charles W.; Hall, Nathan A.

CS Univ. of Washington, Seattle

SO Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association (1912-1977) (1956), 45, 464-70

CODEN: JPHAA3; ISSN: 0003-0465

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

AB In the absence of Fe as a contaminant, chelating agents were of little value in retarding color formation in adrenaline-HCl solns. NaHSO<sub>3</sub> was also ineffective unless used in combination with ascorbic acid. In the presence of Fe, Sequestrene di-Na, Versenol, Perma-Kleer 80, and Versene Fe-3 Specific were effective in that order, and their efficiency was enhanced by NaHSO<sub>3</sub>.

=> s 16 and iron chelate

990799 IRON

44895 CHELATE

1207 IRON CHELATE

(IRON(W) CHELATE)

L8 3 L6 AND IRON CHELATE

=> d 1-3 bib abs

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1998:625960 CAPLUS

DN 129:218415

TI Gas absorption in the presence of particles showing interfacial affinity: case of fine sulfur precipitates

AU Demmink, J. F.; Mehra, A.; Beenackers, A. A. C. M.

CS Department of Chemical Engineering, University of Groningen, Groningen, 9747 AG, Neth.

SO Chemical Engineering Science (1998), 53(16), 2885-2902

CODEN: CESCAC; ISSN: 0009-2509

PB Elsevier Science Ltd.

DT Journal  
LA English  
AB Enhancements in the absorption rate of acetylene into aqueous solns. of iron chelates of HEDTA, caused by the presence of fine, freshly precipitated sulfur particles, have been investigated in a stirred cell reactor with flat interface. The acetylene gas is essentially inert towards the iron chelate, whose presence is required solely for in situ precipitation of sulfur from hydrogen sulfide, i.e. for introducing sulfur into the system prior to acetylene absorption. The sulfur particle size distributions were determined using Coulter Counter measurements. The rate data were interpreted by developing, and using, a heterogeneous, unsteady state mass transfer model based on Danckwerts' surface renewal theory and particle-to-interface adhesion. The enhancement factor is shown to depend upon the fraction of the interface "covered" by the solid particles, the average particle size, the distribution coefficient of the solute partitioning between the solid and the liquid phases and the phys. gas-liquid (liquid side) mass transfer coefficient. The model predicts the trends in the enhancements correctly, and has been shown to interpret the exptl. data reasonably well. As a reference case, the absorption of acetylene into slurries of fine carbon particles in similar liquid media was also studied. The sulfur and carbon particles indeed behave similarly and the addnl. data on carbon particle systems also points to the qual. validity of the proposed model. Nevertheless, the new model seems to be too simple for predicting quant. agreement.

RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1985:509715 CAPLUS  
DN 103:109715  
TI Removal of hydrogen sulfide from steam  
IN Jernigan, Robert Thorne  
PA Dow Chemical Co., USA  
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent  
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 141872	A1	19850522	EP 1983-111376	19831114 <--
	EP 141872	B1	19881130		
	R: FR, IT				
	JP 60106519	A2	19850612	JP 1983-213433	19831115 <--
	JP 04019885	B4	19920331		
	JP 60114327	A2	19850620	JP 1983-220892	19831125 <--

PRAI EP 1983-111376 19831114

AB Residual H<sub>2</sub>S-containing steam from a geothermal steam power plant is purified by condensing with an aqueous solution in a condensing zone at temperature sufficient

low to convert the steam into an aqueous solution containing dissolved H<sub>2</sub>S and its

ions, converting the aqueous H<sub>2</sub>S-containing solution to an aqueous solution containing free S

and Fe<sup>2+</sup>-chelate by contacting with an aqueous solution of Fe<sup>3+</sup>-chelate, and converting the Fe<sup>2+</sup>-chelate solution in an air cooling zone into an aqueous solution

containing Fe<sup>3+</sup>-chelate which is recycled back to the condensing zone. Thus, a fully chelated Fe solution, versenol iron, containing 4% Fe was prepared from Na<sub>3</sub>HEDTA [139-89-9] and Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> and added to the circulating water system. Immediately after the chelate addition, the emission of H<sub>2</sub>S from the cooling tower became immeasurably small and could not be detected in the stream throughout the remainder of the trial.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1961:120006 CAPLUS  
DN 55:120006  
OREF 55:22608i,22609a-b  
TI A new category of contrast media: water-soluble radiopaque polyvalent chelates  
AU Nalbandian, Robert M.; Rice, William T.; Nickel, Warren O.  
CS Wayne State Univ., Detroit, MI  
SO Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences (1959), 78, 779-92,  
discussion 791-2  
CODEN: ANYAA9; ISSN: 0077-8923  
DT Journal  
LA Unavailable  
AB The use of di-Na Bi diethylenetriaminepentaacetate (Bi DTPA) (I) as contrast medium in dogs gave bronchograms of diagnostic quality. The absorption was rapid and doses 3 times the theoretical were tolerated. In angiographic studies the useful dose of I approached the M.L.D. The chelate was rapidly excreted, but renal lesions were demonstrated. The use of di-Na Ca diethylenetriaminepentaacetate in conjunction with I is discussed.

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:45:34 ON 03 DEC 2006)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:45:51 ON 03 DEC 2006

=> s N-hydroxyethyl-N,N'N'-ethylenediaminetriacetic acid  
2978672 N  
106678 HYDROXYETHYL  
2978672 N  
16976 N'N'  
431 ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC  
4251794 ACID  
L1 0 N-HYDROXYETHYL-N,N'N'-ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC ACID  
(N(W)HYDROXYETHYL(W)N(W)N'N'(W)ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC(W)ACID  
)  
  
=> s " N-hydroxyethyl-N,N'N'-ethylenediaminetriacetic acid"  
2978672 "N"  
106678 "HYDROXYETHYL"  
2978672 "N"  
16976 "NN"  
431 "ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC"  
4251794 "ACID"  
L2 0 " N-HYDROXYETHYL-N,N'N'-ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC ACID"  
("N"(W)"HYDROXYETHYL"(W)"N"(W)"NN"(W)"ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC  
"(W)"ACID")  
  
=> s " N-hydroxyethyl-N,N',N'-ethylenediaminetriacetic acid"  
2978672 "N"  
106678 "HYDROXYETHYL"  
2978672 "N"  
2978672 "N"  
2978672 "N"  
431 "ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC"  
4251794 "ACID"  
L3 4 " N-HYDROXYETHYL-N,N',N'-ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC ACID"  
("N"(W)"HYDROXYETHYL"(W)"N"(W)"N"(W)"N"(W)"ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC  
"(W)"ACID")  
  
=> d 1-4 bib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1987:512217 CAPLUS  
DN 107:112217  
TI NMR, x-ray, and ultrasonographic diagnosis with complex salts of paramagnetic metals with diamines as imaging agents  
IN Gries, Heinz; Rosenberg, Douwe; Weinmann, Hanns Joachim  
PA Schering A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.  
SO U.S., 16 pp. cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 401,594, abandoned.  
CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4647447	A	19870303	US 1984-573184	19840123
	DE 3129906	A1	19830210	DE 1981-3129906	19810724
	DE 3129906	C2	19900517		
	DE 3129906	C3	19961219		
	IL 77761	A1	19881230	IL 1984-77761	19840118
	GB 2169598	A1	19860716	GB 1985-29901	19851204
	GB 2169598	B2	19870923		
	GB 2169599	A1	19860716	GB 1985-29903	19851204
	GB 2169599	B2	19870909		

US 4957939	A	19900918	US 1986-876497	19860620
US 5021236	A	19910604	US 1987-20300	19870302
US 4963344	A	19901016	US 1989-370139	19890623
NL 9900020	A	20020701	NL 1999-9900020	20011213
NL 195071	C	20030708		
PRAI DE 1981-3129906	A	19810724		
US 1982-401594	A2	19820726		
DE 1983-3302410	A	19830121		
NL 1984-79	A3	19840110		
DE 1984-3401052	A	19840111		
IL 1984-70711	A	19840118		
GB 1984-1486	A3	19840120		
US 1984-573184	A3	19840123		
US 1987-20993	B1	19870302		
AB	A complex salt of >1 paramagnetic metals of atomic weight 21-29, 42, 44, or 57-83 with a diamine [(XCH <sub>2</sub> )(VCHR <sub>1</sub> )N]2A [X = CO <sub>2</sub> Y, PO <sub>3</sub> HY, C(O)NHOY; Y = H, metal ion, other cation; V = X, CH <sub>2</sub> OH, CONH(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> X, COB; n = 1-12; B = protein, lipid; A = (un)substituted alkylene or O-, S-, or N-containing linker; R <sub>1</sub> = H, Me] containing 3-12 substituents Y, of which >2 are metal atoms as defined above, is useful as an imaging agent for NMR, X-ray and ultrasonog. diagnosis. A method of diagnosis by NMR imaging using the above complex salts is claimed which involves administering one of the complex salts to the patient to affect the relaxation times of atoms in body tissues and thus enhance image contrast, and then subjecting the patient to NMR tomog. An aqueous suspension of DTPA was mixed with N-methylglucamine, Gd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> was added, and the suspension was heated to produce the Gd(III) complex of DTPA di-N-methylglucamine salt in 99% yield. The complex was encapsulated in cholesterol-lecithin liposomes and freeze-dried for use in liver imaging.			

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1976:562763 CAPLUS

DN 85:162763

TI Rare earth metal carbonates

IN Itama, Shouzou; Takayama, Akira

PA Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 51035698	A2	19760326	JP 1974-108593	19740920
	JP 57020247	B4	19820427		

PRAI JP 1974-108593 A 19740920

AB N-Hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid (I) is added in preparation of rare earth carbonate and controls the copptn. of Fe in a solution with the carbonate. Thus, a mixed rare earth carbonate was prepared from 500 ml of mixed rare earth carbonate solution containing R<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 50 g (La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 95%), Fe 0.007

g,

and 1 ml of 35% tri-sodium salt of HEDTA and a (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>-NH<sub>4</sub>OH solution was added. The iron in the solution was copptd. by 46% as compared to 100%. With addition of I 46% of the Fe was copptd. with the La<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and with no addition of I all the Fe was copptd.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1967:503297 CAPLUS

DN 67:103297

TI Complexes of uranium(VI) with N-(hydroxyethyl-N,N',N'-ethylenediaminetriacetic acid and ethylene glycol bis(2-aminoethyl) ether N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid

AU Bhat, T. Ramanna; Rao, T. Venkateswara

CS At. Energy Estab. Trombay, Bombay, India  
SO Zeitschrift fuer Anorganische und Allgemeine Chemie (1967), 354 (3-4),  
201-7  
CODEN: ZAACAB; ISSN: 0044-2313  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB Complexes of the uranyl ion with HO<sub>2</sub>CCH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub> and [CH<sub>2</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> were studied. Both potentiometric and spectrophotometric methods indicate the formation of 1:1- and 1:2-complexes, as well as UO<sub>2</sub>(OH) complexes at higher pH. The formation consts. for all the species are given.  
  
L3 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
AN 1962:51314 CAPLUS  
DN 56:51314  
OREF 56:9703c-f  
TI Ion-exchange elution sequences with chelating eluants  
AU James, Dean B.; Powell, J. E.  
CS Iowa State Univ., Ames  
SO U.S. At. Energy Comm. (1960), IS-329, 50 pp.  
DT Journal  
LA Unavailable  
AB Difficulties in separating Th or other metals when purifying rare earths by ion exchange can be overcome by using different chelating compds. in the eluting solution. Selection of elution conditions depends on the order in which cations are eluted; this necessitated determination of the elution sequence for different chelating eluants when using Amberlite IR-120. The sequence for 0.015M ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid at pH 8.4 is Co<sup>+++</sup>, Bi<sup>+++</sup>, Fe<sup>+++</sup>, Sc<sup>+++</sup>, Cu<sup>++</sup>, Ni<sup>++</sup>, Th<sup>4+</sup>, Pb<sup>++</sup>, Lu<sup>+++</sup>, Yb<sup>+++</sup>, Zn<sup>++</sup>, Tm<sup>+++</sup>, Co<sup>++</sup>, Er<sup>+++</sup>, Cd<sup>++</sup>, Al<sup>+++</sup>, Ho<sup>+++</sup>, Dy<sup>+++</sup>, Y<sup>++</sup>, Tb<sup>+++</sup>, Gd<sup>+++</sup>, Sm<sup>+++</sup>, Fe<sup>++</sup>, UO<sub>2</sub><sup>++</sup>, Nd<sup>+++</sup>, Pr<sup>+++</sup>, Mn<sup>++</sup>, Ca<sup>+++</sup>, La<sup>+++</sup>, Ca<sup>++</sup>, Mg<sup>++</sup>, Be<sup>++</sup>, Sr<sup>++</sup>, Ba<sup>++</sup>. The sequence for 0.018M N-hydroxyethyl-N,N'-N'-ethylenediaminetriacetic acid at pH 7.4 is Co<sup>+++</sup>, Bi<sup>+++</sup>, H<sup>+</sup>, Cu<sup>++</sup>, Ni<sup>++</sup>, Fe<sup>+++</sup>, Cr<sup>+++</sup>, Zn<sup>++</sup>, Pb<sup>++</sup>, Co<sup>++</sup>, Cd<sup>++</sup>, Lu<sup>+++</sup>, Yb<sup>+++</sup>, Th<sup>4+</sup>, Tm<sup>+++</sup>, Al<sup>+++</sup>, Er<sup>+++</sup>, Ho<sup>+++</sup>, Dy<sup>+++</sup>, Tb<sup>+++</sup>, Gd<sup>+++</sup>, Eu<sup>+++</sup>, Sm<sup>+++</sup>, UO<sub>2</sub><sup>++</sup>, Y<sup>++</sup>, Nd<sup>+++</sup>, Pr<sup>+++</sup>, Ce<sup>+++</sup>, Mn<sup>++</sup>, La<sup>+++</sup>, Ca<sup>++</sup>, Mg<sup>++</sup>, Be<sup>++</sup>, Sr<sup>++</sup>, Ba<sup>++</sup>. The sequence for 0.0052M citric acid at pH 8.0 is Fe<sup>+++</sup>, Cr<sup>+++</sup>, UO<sub>2</sub><sup>++</sup>, Th<sup>4+</sup>, Be<sup>++</sup>, Al<sup>+++</sup>, Cu<sup>++</sup>, Lu<sup>+++</sup>, Yb<sup>+++</sup>, Tm<sup>+++</sup>, Er<sup>+++</sup>, Ho<sup>+++</sup>, Ni<sup>++</sup>, Dy<sup>+++</sup>, Y<sup>++</sup>, Tb<sup>+++</sup>, Gd<sup>+++</sup>, Sm<sup>+++</sup>, Nd<sup>+++</sup>, Zn<sup>++</sup>, Pr<sup>+++</sup>, Co<sup>++</sup>, Ce<sup>+++</sup>, Pb<sup>++</sup>, La<sup>+++</sup>, Mn<sup>++</sup>, Cd<sup>++</sup>, Mg<sup>++</sup>, Ca<sup>++</sup>, Sr<sup>++</sup>, Ba<sup>++</sup>. The importance of elution sequences was illustrated in the separation of Th from Yb using Cu as a retaining ion.